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PART I

BELL'S LATIN COURSE

E. C. MARCHANT M.A.

AND

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I



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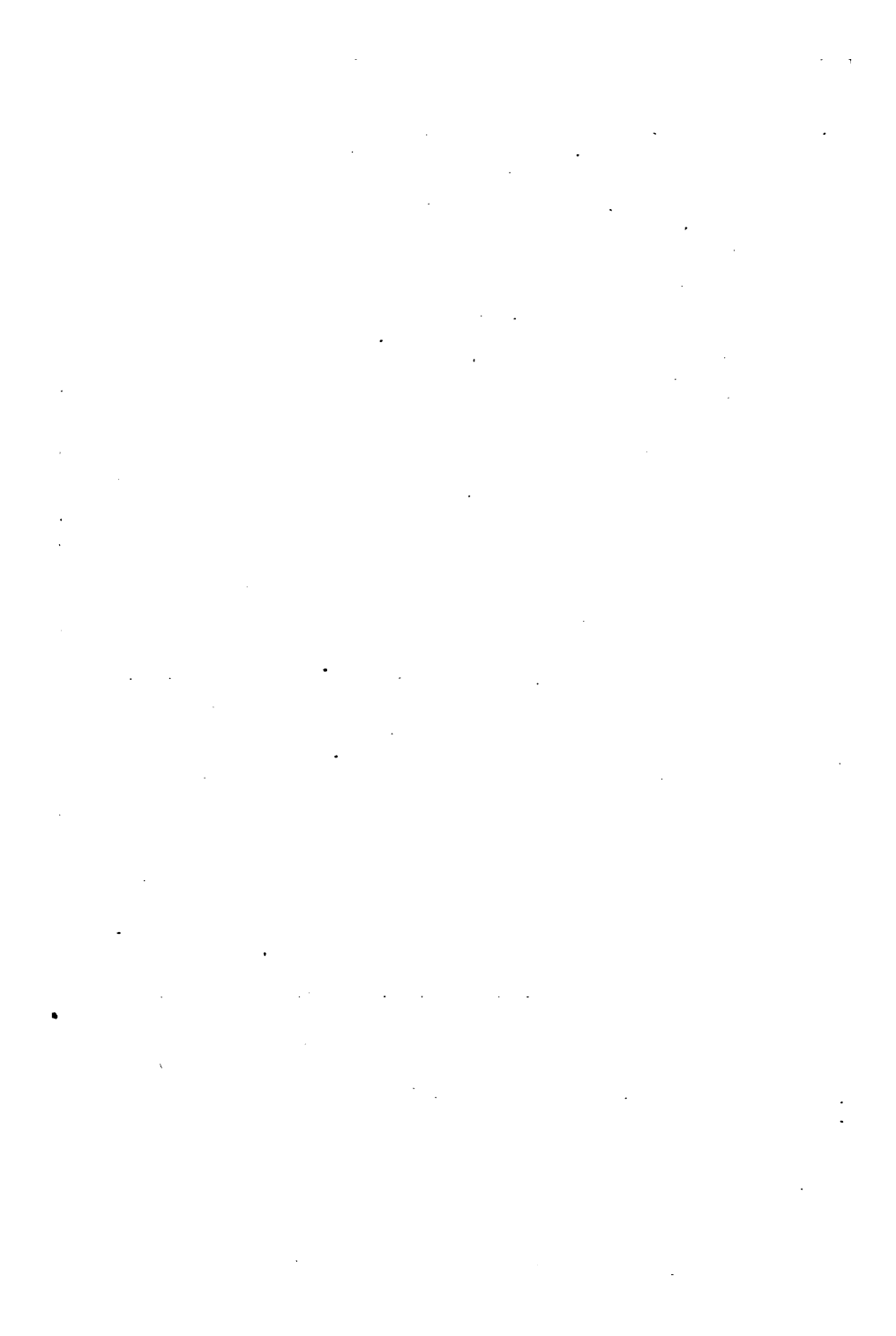
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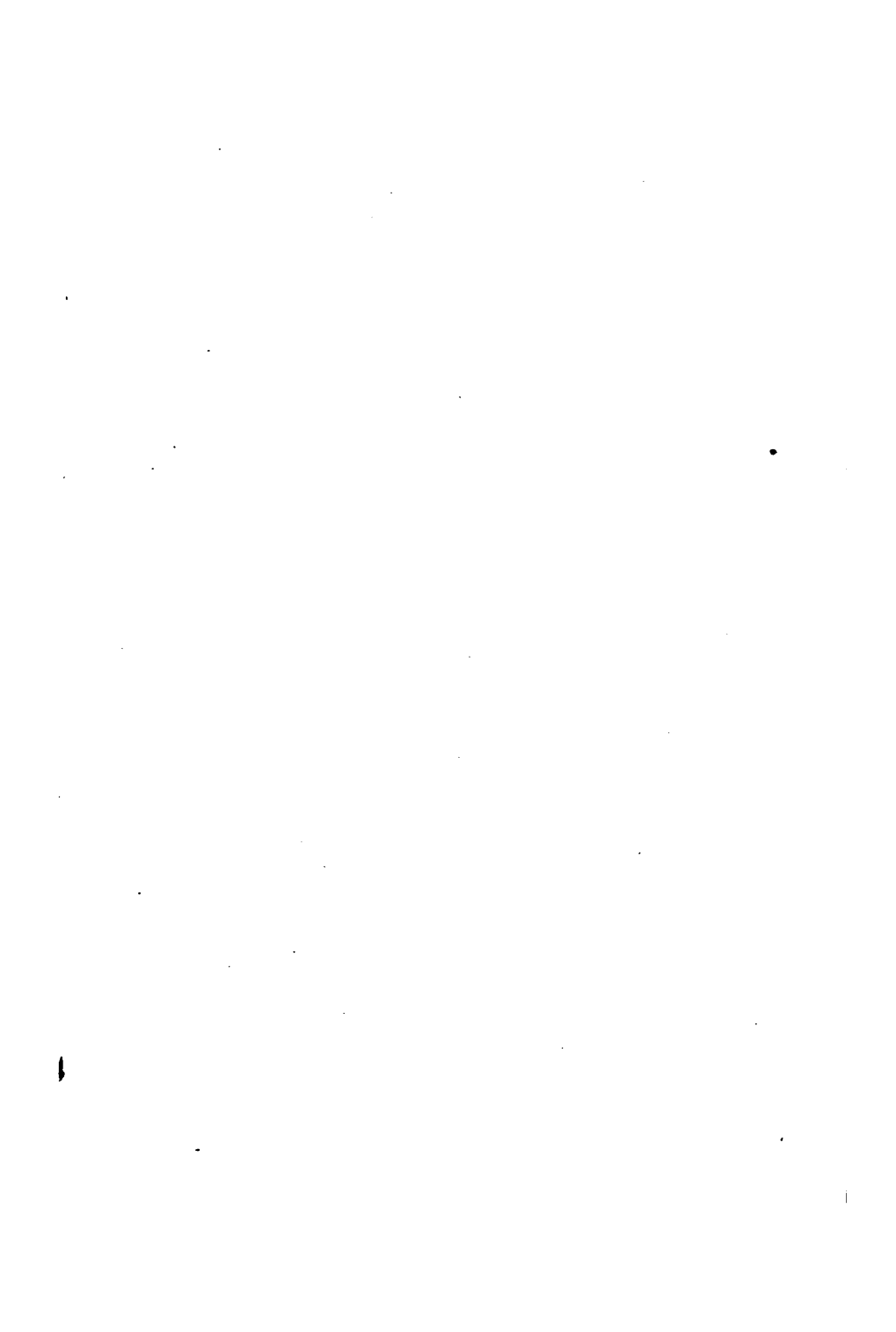
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BRITANNIA.

BELL'S LATIN COURSE

FOR THE FIRST YEAR

IN THREE PARTS

BY

E. C. MARCHANT, M.A.

FELLOW OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD

AND

J. G. SPENCER, B.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER AT ST. PAUL'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL

PART I



LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS
YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN

1902

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PREFACE

THIS Latin Course is intended to be used for the instruction of children who have not hitherto done any Latin. The Course is complete in itself, and may be used without the aid of dictionary or grammar.

The designers of the method have endeavoured to conform to the golden rule — *Secundum Naturam*. The results of this endeavour are apparent in the arrangement of the matter.

1. The method is inductive. We attempt to lead the child from the known to the unknown, from the *concrete* to the *abstract*. Therefore our rules follow, instead of preceding, the exercises; the rule sums up what has been practically learnt above it.

2. We make the fullest use of the eye, first by employing conspicuous and varied *type*, secondly by employing *pictures*. In practising vocabulary, it will be found useful to place a picture before the child and ask for the Latin names of the details in the design. It will be a revelation to some teachers to find how quickly the child will learn the words.

3. The subjects of the Exercises are interesting: indeed,

we have even ventured to try to amuse as well as to instruct. *Ridentem dicere verum quid velat?* is a question to which, in teaching children, it is surely safe and right at times to answer *Nihil*.

4. The Exercises, from the very start, are coherent and sensible: we do not attempt to rival *Ollendorff*. Some of our dialogues are founded on the *Colloquia* of Erasmus.

5. Each Part consists of two divisions—the one containing the ‘Latin into English,’ the other the ‘English into Latin.’ These may be used *pari passu*, or separately; and the book can be made into either a reader or an exercise book only, if it is desired. At the end of the first part the learner will know the inflexion of substantives and adjectives of the first and second declensions, the indicative mood of *sum* and of the first conjugation and the personal pronouns. All the Exercises on verbs are given in the form of letters, dialogues, or stories, so as to introduce freely all the three persons of the verb. Thus the learner will be able to make simple sentences of considerable length, since he will understand how to employ every word and grammatical form that he has learned.

The second part will contain the remaining declensions of the substantives and adjectives, and the indicative active of the remaining three conjugations.

The third part will include the numerals, comparison of adjectives, demonstrative, relative, and interrogative pronouns, the passive voice of the four conjugations, and a few deponents.

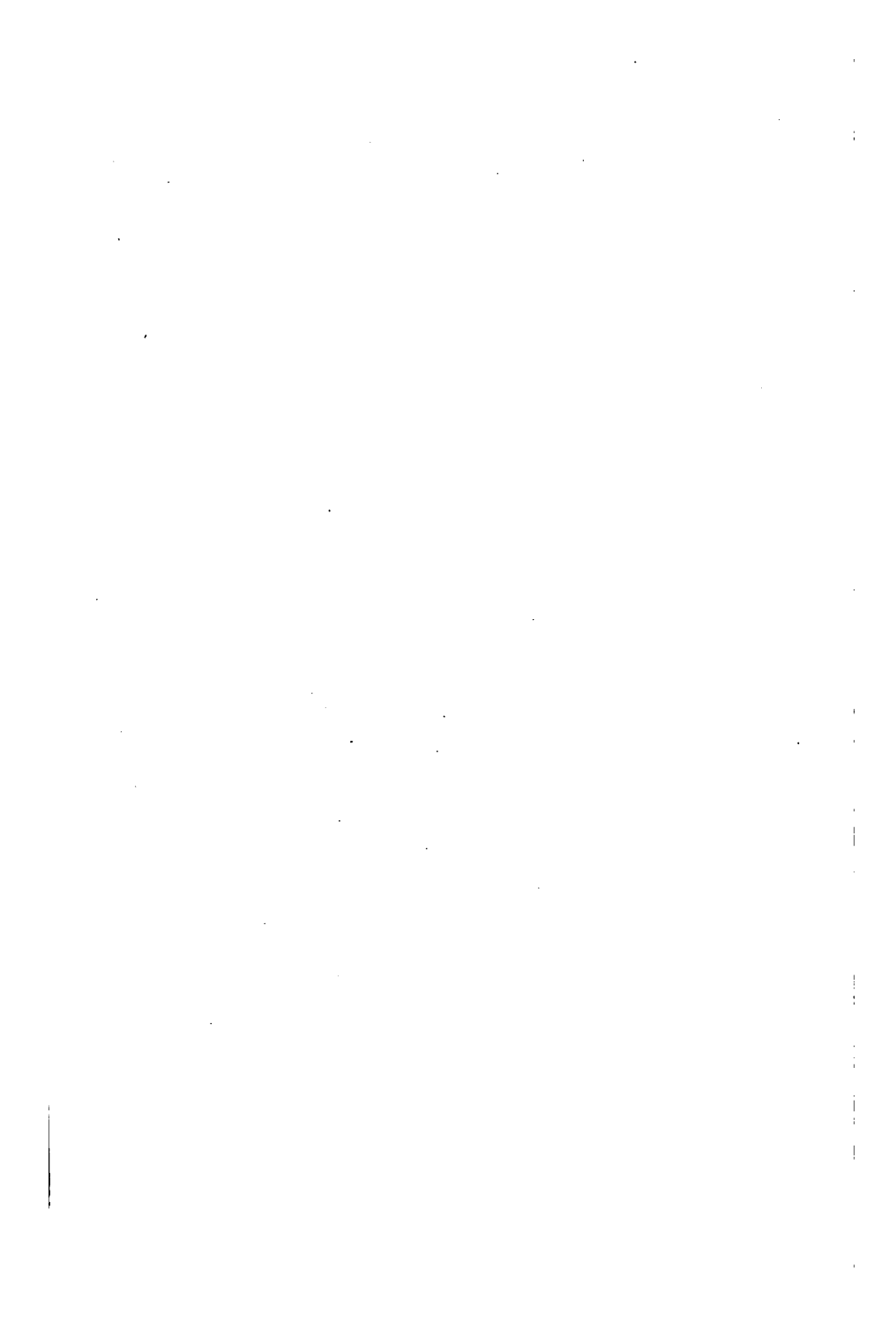
Believing that the elementary teaching of Latin has made more advance on the Continent than in England, we have examined the most successful German works on the subject. We have also sought the advice of leading authorities on

education, both English and American ; and it is hoped that our method will commend itself to training colleges as well as to preparatory schools.

The practical difficulties involved in carrying out the plan have proved very considerable. It is not by any means easy to make interesting and sensible exercises without going outside the limits of the vocabulary known : and the vocabulary is, of course, severely limited by the necessity of proceeding in an orderly way with the grammar. Yet we determined to admit nothing into this book that is not real Latin, and to choose only words and phrases for which there is good authority in the literature.

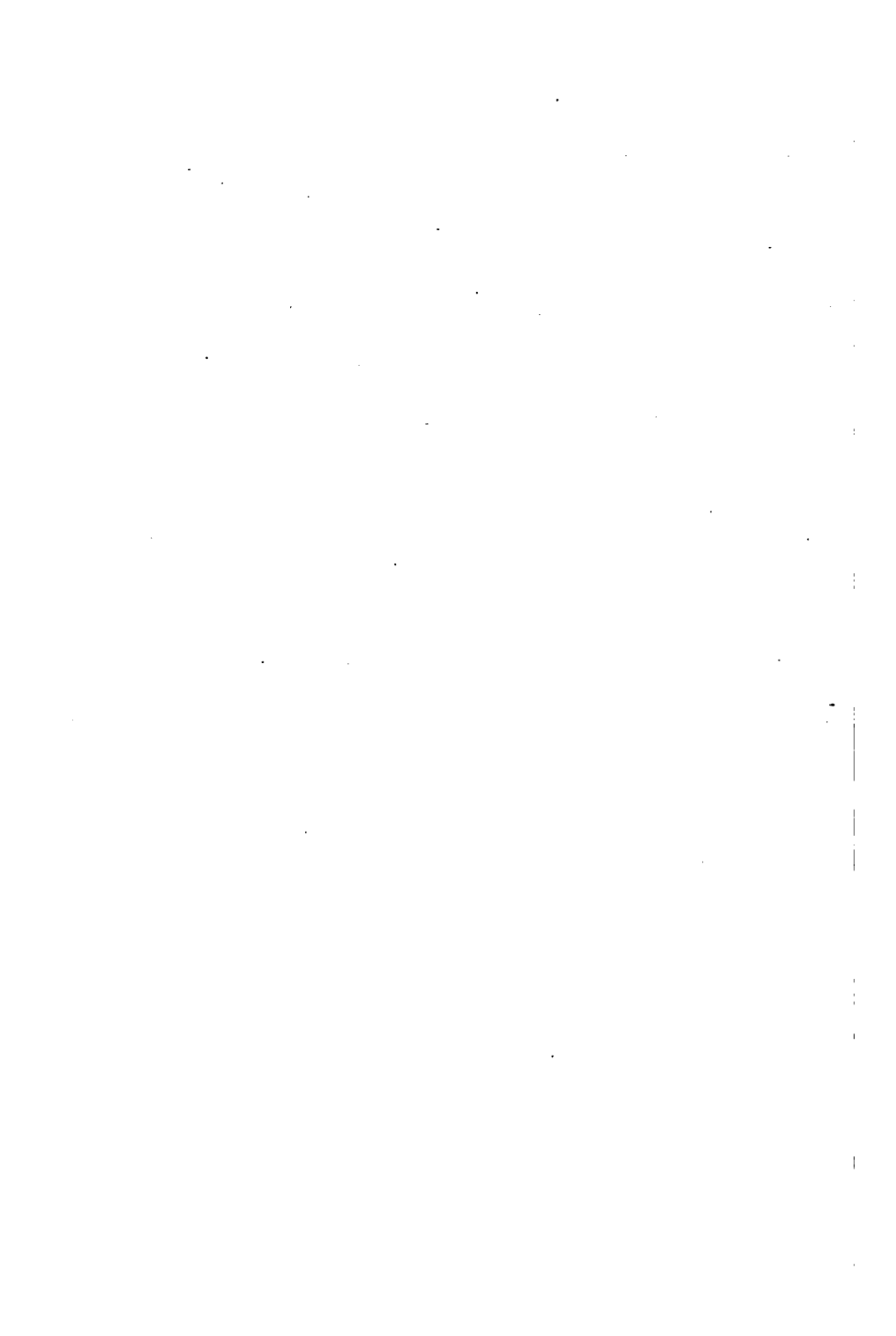
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SUMMARY OF GRAMMAR IN PART I

FIRST DECLENSION.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Aquil-a, an eagle.	Aquil-ae, eagles.
<i>Acc.</i> Aquil-am, an eagle.	Aquil-ās, eagles.
<i>Gen.</i> Aquil-ae, of an eagle.	Aquil-ārum, of eagles.
<i>Dat.</i> Aquil-ae, to or for an eagle.	Aquil-īs, to or for eagles.
<i>Abl.</i> Aquil-ā, by, with or from an eagle.	Aquil-īs, by, with or from eagles.

NOTE I. Substantives of the first declension are feminine except those denoting males, as *agricola*, 'a farmer'; *nauta*, 'a sailor.'

NOTE II. A few feminine substantives have -*ābus* in the dative and ablative plural to distinguish them from the corresponding cases of masculine substantives in the second declension: as, *de-ābus* and *fili-ābus*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -US.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Domin-us, a lord.	Domin-ī, lords.
<i>Voc.</i> Domin-e, O lord.	Domin-ī, O lords
<i>Acc.</i> Domin-um, a lord.	Domin-ōs, lords.
<i>Gen.</i> Domin-ī, of a lord.	Domin-ōrum, of lords.
<i>Dat.</i> Domin-ō, to or for a lord.	Domin-īs, to or for lords.
<i>Abl.</i> Domin-ō, by, with or from a lord.	Domin-īs, by, with or from lords.

Vocative Form. A few substantives ending in **-us** in the nominative have a vocative form in **-e**, which is used in addressing an object. In all other substantives the nominative and vocative forms are the same.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN **-ER**.

PUER, masc., 'A BOY.' MAGISTER, masc., 'A MASTER.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Puer	<i>Nom.</i> Puer-ī
<i>Acc.</i> Puer-um	<i>Acc.</i> Puer-ōs
<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Puer-īs
<i>Abl.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Puer-īs.

Most substantives, however, in **-er** drop the **e** in all other cases, as *magister, magistrum* (not *magisterum*).

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES IN **-UM**.

BELLUM, neut., 'WAR.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>Nom., Acc.</i> Bell-um	<i>Nom., Acc.</i> Bell-a
<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ōrum
<i>Dat., Abl.</i> Bell-ō	<i>Dat., Abl.</i> Bell-īs.

NOTE I. Substantives ending in **-us** and **-er** are masculine ; those in **-um** are neuter.

NOTE II. Substantives ending in **-ius** have the vocative singular in **-ī**, as *filiī*, 'O son' ; *Claudī*, 'O Claudius,' and in the genitive singular **ī** is often contracted into **i**, as *Claudī*, 'of Claudius.'

NOTE III. *Deus*, 'a god,' usually has a contracted form *dī* in nominative plural, and *dīs*, in dative and ablative plural, and sometimes *deum* in genitive plural.

ADJECTIVES IN **-US, -A, -UM.***Sing.*

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bon-us	Bon-a	Bon-um
<i>Voc.</i>	Bon-e	Bon-a	Bon-um
<i>Acc.</i>	Bon-um	Bon-am	Bon-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Bon-i	Bon-ae	Bon-i
<i>Dat.</i>	Bon-ō	Bon-ae	Bon-ō
<i>Abl.</i>	Bon-ō	Bon-ā	Bon-ō.

Plur.

<i>Nom., Voc.</i>	Bon-i	Bon-ae	Bon-a
<i>Acc.</i>	Bon-ōs	Bon-ās	Bon-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Bon-ōrum	Bon-ārum	Bon-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Bon-īs	Bon-īs	Bon-īs
<i>Abl.</i>	Bon-īs	Bon-īs	Bon-īs.

ADJECTIVES IN **-ER, -ERA, -ERUM.**

TENER, TENERA, TENERUM, 'TENDER.'

Sing.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Tener	Tener-a	Tener-um
<i>Acc.</i>	Tener-um	Tener-am	Tener-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Tener-i	Tener-ae	Tener-i
<i>Dat.</i>	Tener-ō	Tener-ae	Tener-ō
<i>Abl.</i>	Tener-ō	Tener-ā	Tener-ō.

The plural terminations are as in **Bonus**.

Many adjectives in **-er** drop the **-e**, as **Niger, nigra, nigrum**, 'black.'

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON. Ego, 'I.'

Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	Ego	Plur. <i>Nōs</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Mē	<i>Nōs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Meī	<i>Nostrī or nostrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Mihī	<i>Nōbīs</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Mē	<i>Nōbīs.</i>	

SECOND PERSON. Tu, 'THOU or YOU.'

Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	Tu	Plur. <i>Vōs</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	Tē	<i>Vōs</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Tuī	<i>Vestri or vestrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	Tibi	<i>Vōbīs</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Tē	<i>Vōbīs.</i>	

NOTE ON GENITIVE CASE. The genitives *mei*, *tui*, *nostrī*, *vestri*, are only used as objective genitives after adjectives like *memor*, 'mindful,' and *cupidus*, 'fond,' or substantives like *timor*, 'fear,' *accusator*, 'an accuser'; as *accusator mei*, 'an accuser of me.'

The genitives *nostrum* and *vestrum* are only used as partitive genitives; as, *multi nostrum*, 'many of us'; *unus vestrum*, 'one of you.'

THE VERB ESSE, 'To BE.'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Simple.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I am.	I shall be.	I was.
Sing. 1.	Sum	Er-ō	Er-am
2.	Es	Er-is	Er-ās
3.	Est	Er-it	Er-at
Plur. 1.	Sumus	Er-imus	Er-āmus
2.	Estis	Er-itis	Er-ātis
3.	Sunt	Er-unt	Er-ant.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
	I have been or I was.	I shall have been.	I had been.
Sing. 1.	Fu-ī	Fu-erō	Fu-eram
2.	Fu-istī	Fu-eris	Fu-erās
3.	Fu-it	Fu-erit	Fu-erat.
Plur. 1.	Fu-imus	Fu-erimus	Fu-erāmus
2.	Fu-istis	Fu-eritis	Fu-erātis
3.	Fu-ērunt	Fu-erint	Fu-erant.

NOTE. The compounds of *sum* (except *possum*) are inflected like *sum*; as, *absum*, 'I am absent'; *adsum*, 'I am present or at hand.'

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

AMĀ-RE, 'TO LOVE.' PRESENT STEM, AMĀ.

	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Simple.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	I love.	I shall love.	I was loving.
Sing. 1.	Am-ō	Am-ābo	Am-ābam
2.	Am-ās	Am-ābis	Am-ābās
3.	Am-at	Am-ābit	Am-ābat.
Plur. 1.	Am-āmus	Am-ābimus	Am-ābāmus
2.	Am-ātis	Am-ābitis	Am-ābātis
3.	Am-ant	Am-ābunt	Am-ābant.

PERFECT STEM.

	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
	I have loved or I loved.	I shall have loved.	I had loved.
Sing. 1.	Amāv-ī	Amāv-erō	Amāv-eram
2.	Amāv-istī	Amāv-eris	Amāv-erās
3.	Amāv-it	Amāv-erit	Amāv-erat.
Plur. 1.	Amāv-imus	Amāv-erimus	Amāv-erāmus
2.	Amāv-istis	Amāv-eritis	Amāv-erātis
3.	Amāv-ērunt	Amāv-erint	Amāv-erant.

THE VERB, DO, 'I GIVE.'

The verb **do**, 'I give,' belongs to this conjugation, but has the **a** short in its present stem **da-** in all persons of the indicative except in the 2nd pers sing. of the present tense.

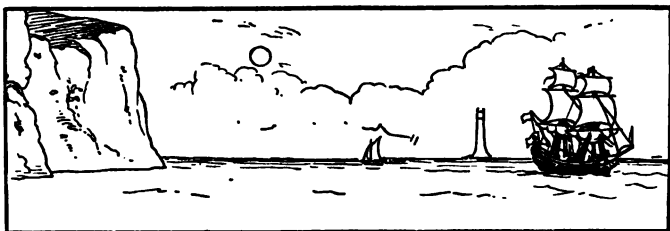
Present. Do, dās, dāt, dāmus, dātis, dant.

Future Simple. Dābo.

Imperfect. Dābam.

The perfect stem **ded-** is formed irregularly, but the endings are like those of **amo**.

Perfect. ded-i. *Future Perfect.* ded-ero. *Pluperfect.* ded-eram.



LATIN COURSE

[Look for the meaning of the words in the Vocabulary, p. 71.]

EXERCISE I

SUBSTANTIVES—FIRST DECLENSION, NOMINATIVE CASE.

1. Britannia est patria.
2. Hibernia est insula.
3. Alexandra est regina.
4. Patria est insula.
5. Insulae sunt patriae.
6. Britannia et Hibernia sunt insulae.
7. Regina est Alexandra.
8. Patriae sunt Britannia et Hibernia.
9. Insula est patria.
10. Patriae sunt insulae.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE. *Britannia est insula.*

Subject. *Britannia* is called the subject of the sentence.

Predicate. *est insula* is called the predicate.

Complement. *insula* is called the complement, because it completes the sentence.

Nominative Case. The case, in which the subject and the complement are put, is called the nominative.

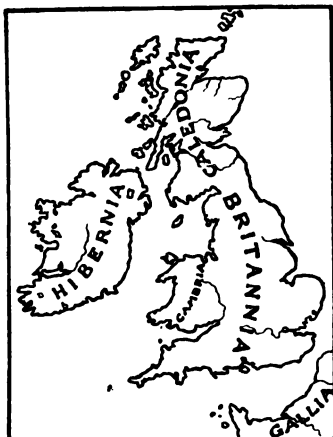
Endings. The nominative singular ends in *-a*; the nominative plural ends in *-ae*.

Stem. The stem is that part of the substantive to which the endings are joined. Thus in the words *insul-a* and *insul-ae*, *insul-* is the stem, and *-a* and *-ae* are endings.

EXERCISE II

NOMINATIVE CASE—ADJECTIVES.

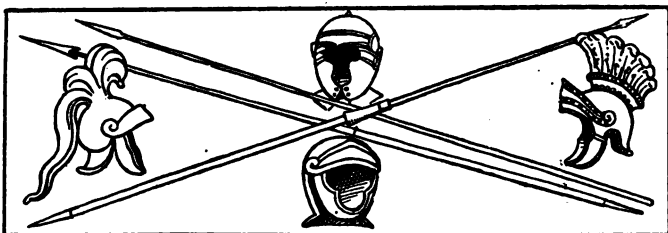
1. Patria est magna insula.
2. Victoria erat bona regina.
3. Magna regina est bona.
4. Multae insulae sunt parvae.
5. Britannia est magna insula.
6. Britannia et Hibernia sunt magnae insulae.
7. Bonae reginae sunt magnae.
8. Magnae insulae sunt patriae.
9. Multae reginae sunt bonae.
10. Parva insula est magna patria.



Adjectives. An adjective is a word that is added to the substantive and generally expresses some quality possessed by the substantive. The **adjective** has the **same case** as its **substantive**.

Gender. In English males are masculine, females are feminine, and things are neuter. But in Latin *things* may be masculine, feminine, or neuter, according to the ending. **Most substantives of the first declension are feminine**; a few denoting males are masculine; there are no neuter substantives of the first declension.

Endings of Adjectives. The feminine adjective of the first declension has the same endings as the substantive, **-a** in the nominative singular, and **-ae** in the nominative plural.



HASTAE ET GALEAE.

EXERCISE III

ACCUSATIVE CASE, OR OBJECT OF TRANSITIVE VERB.

The **accusative singular** ends in **-am**; the **accusative plural** ends in **-as**.

1. *Figura est Britannia.*
2. *Figura habet hastam.*
3. *Galea ornat figuram.*
4. *Hasta est magna.*
5. *Galea est parva.*
6. *Figura habet magnam hastam.*
7. *Parva galea ornat figuram.*
8. *Galea et hasta ornant figuras.*
9. *Britannia habet galeam et hastam.*
10. *Galea parva et hasta magna ornant figuras.*

A Transitive Verb must be distinguished from the verb 'to be.'

In the sentence *Britannia est insula*, the word *insula* is in the **nominative** case, because it merely describes the subject, and is connected with it by the verb *est*.

But in the sentence *Galea ornat figuram*, something is done by the subject to *figuram*. *Ornat* is therefore called a **transitive verb**, and the object, to which something is done, is put in the **accusative** case.



VICTORIA REGINA.

EXERCISE IV

GENITIVE CASE—CALLED IN ENGLISH THE POSSESSIVE CASE, AND TRANSLATED BY 'of.'

The **genitive singular** ends in **-ae**; the **genitive plural** ends in **-ārum**.

1. *Figura Britanniae galeam portat.*
2. *Hasta figuram Britanniae ornat.*
3. *Britannia undas gubernat.*
4. *Victoria erat regina patriae.*
5. *Britannia et Hibernia insulae Europae sunt.*
6. *Coloniae Britanniae sunt multae.*
7. *Figurae reginarum hastas portant.*
8. *Hasta bonae reginae est longa.*
9. *Regina insularum multas colonias gubernat.*
10. *Figurarum hastae sunt longae.*

The **Genitive Case** answers to the question '**of whom ?**' or '**of what ?**'

Order of Words. A **transitive verb** is generally placed at the end of the sentence in Latin, but the verb '**to be**' often occupies the same place as in English.



AQUILA.

EXERCISE V

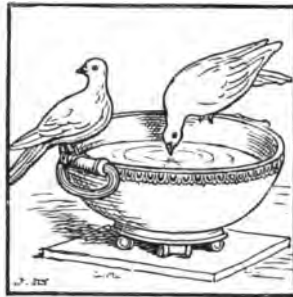
DATIVE CASE—IN ENGLISH THE CASE OF THE INDIRECT OBJECT, TRANSLATED BY 'to' or 'for.'

The dative singular ends in -ae; the dative plural ends in -is.

1. Aquila est magna.
2. Columba est parva.
3. Sagitta est noxia aquilae.
4. Silvae sunt carae aquilis.
5. Columba est praeda cara aquilae.
6. Silvarum umbra est grata aquilis et columbis.
7. Aquila magna est noxia parvis columbis.
8. Silva et umbra sunt gratae reginis.
9. Sagittae sunt noxae magnis aquilis.
10. Columbae parvae sunt carae reginis.

Dative Case. The dative case answers to the question 'to' or 'for whom?' or 'to' or 'for what?' It follows adjectives and verbs that denote advantage or disadvantage, or nearness.

Indirect Object. The indirect object is the person (or thing) affected indirectly by an action, although not directly acted on by the verb; that is, the dative is the case of the object to or for whom the action is done.



COLUMBAE.

Syllables long by nature may be distinguished by a straight mark over the vowel, as *reginis*; short syllables are not marked.

EXERCISE VI

ABLATIVE CASE—TRANSLATED IN ENGLISH BY 'with,'
'from,' 'by,' or 'in.'

The **ablative singular** ends in **-ā**; the **ablative plural** ends in **-īs**.

1. Puella figuram rosis ornat.
2. Puellae figuras reginarum coronis ornant.
3. Regina sagittis aquilam vulnerat.
4. Reginae hastis et sagittis pugnant.
5. Puella figuram hastā et galeā ornat.
6. Reginae praedā parvā contentae sunt.
7. Silvae aquilis et columbis plenae sunt.
8. Aquilae audaciā magnā plenae sunt.
9. Regina bona puellis contenta est.
10. Aquilae magnā audaciā pugnant.

Ablative Case. The ablative case often answers to the question 'by,' 'with,' or 'from what?' Its most frequent use is to denote the **instrument** or **means** by which something is done, or the **manner** in which some action is performed.

A long mark over the final **ā** distinguishes the ablative singular from the nominative singular, in which the final **a** is short.

Inflection. These five cases, the **nominative**, **accusative**, **genitive**, **dative**, and **ablative**, make up the declension of a substantive. The nominative case is also used in addressing a person, but in this sense is sometimes called the **vocative**.



DECORATING A STATUE OF DIANA.

EXERCISE VII

FIRST DECLENSION.

*Singular.**Nom.* Aquil-a est magna.*Acc.* Aquil-am sagitta vulnerat.*Gen.* Aquil-ae praeda est columba.*Dat.* Aquil-ae cara est columba.*Abl.* Aquil-ā digna est praeda.

Plural.

Nom. Aquil-**ae** multas columbas vulnerant.

Acc. Aquil-**ās** columbae non amant.

Gen. Aquil-**arum** patria est magna silva.

Dat. Aquil-**is** noxiae sunt sagittae.

Abl. Aquil-**is** plenae sunt insulae.

Inflection. A noun is declined by adding the case-endings to the end of the stem.

Singular endings. *Nom.* -a ; *acc.* -am ; *gen.* -ae ; *dat.* -ae ; *abl.* -ā ; **plural endings,** *nom.* -ae ; *acc.* -ās ; *gen.* -arum ; *dat.* -is ; *abl.* -is.

Irregular Dative and Ablative Plural. A few nouns like *dea*, a goddess, and *filia*, a daughter, have dative and ablative plural endings in -ābus (*deabus* and *filiabus*), to distinguish them from the same cases of *deus*, a god, and *filius*, a son. **Magnis deābus**, 'to great goddesses'; **bonis filiābus**, 'to good daughters.'

EXERCISE VIII

Goddesses of the Romans.

1. Minerva, Diana, Vesta magnae deae Italiae erant.
2. Minerva dea sapientiae erat.
3. Diana dea lunae erat.
4. Vesta dea arae et flammaram erat.
5. Minervae figura hastam et galeam et loricam habet.
6. Dea figuram victoriae saepe portat.
7. Sapientia saepe causa victoriae est.
8. Noctua plena est sapientiā et prudentiā.
9. Noctuae figura statuam deae saepe ornat.
10. Multae statuae dearum Italiam ornant.

In a series of substantives in Latin, the conjunction **et** is either used between all, or omitted altogether.



MINERVA, DIANA, AND VESTA.

EXERCISE IX

Goddesses of the Romans.

1. Diana, dea lunae, erat filia Latonae.
2. Fuga bestiarum cara deae erat.
3. Diana sagittis multas bestias vulnerat.
4. Luna statuam deae ornat.
5. Dianae sagittae filiabus Niobae noxiae erant.
6. Superbia Niobae causa erat pugnae.
7. Vesta, dea arae, statuas non saepe habet.
8. Puellae sanctas flammās deae semper servant.
9. Magnis deabus cara erat Italia.
10. Rosae et coronae statuas dearum saepe ornant.

Apposition. When two substantives come together in a sentence and refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by apposition, as—*Diana, dea lunae*, ‘Diana, the goddess of the moon.’

EXERCISE X

SUBSTANTIVES IN -A DENOTING MALES ARE **MASCULINE**.

1. Britannia est magna insula Europae.
2. Incolae Britanniae nautae et agricolae sunt.
3. Nautae undas, agricolae terram amant.
4. Nautis et agricolis luna et stellae carae sunt.
5. Nautae Britanniae magnā audaciā sunt.
6. Incolae insularum terram arant.
7. Incolae nautas coronis victoriae ornant.
8. Prudentia et sapientia nautarum incolis gratae sunt.
9. Agricolae umbram magnarum silvarum amant.
10. Terra agricolis, undae nautis carae sunt.

Descriptive Ablative of Quality. An ablative of description, always with an adjective in agreement, is often found in Latin with the verb 'to be,' or with another substantive.

Vir magnā audaciā.

A man of great boldness.

Est parvā patientiā.

He is of small patience.

EXERCISE XI

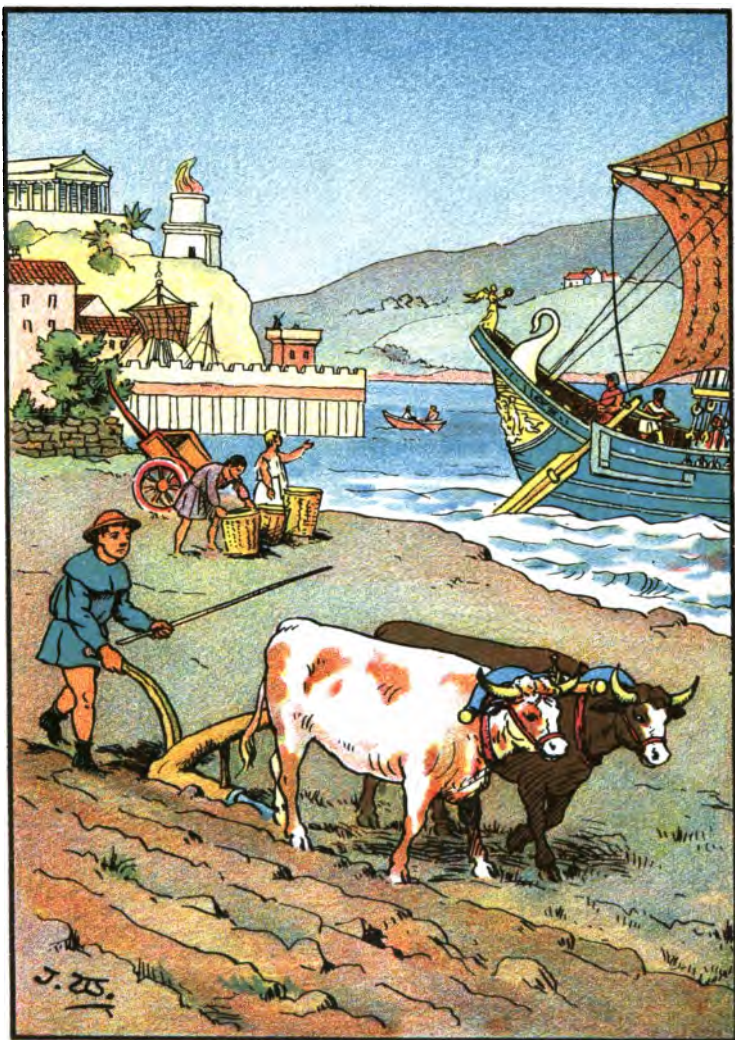
THE VERB SUM, 'I AM.'

PRESENT TENSE.

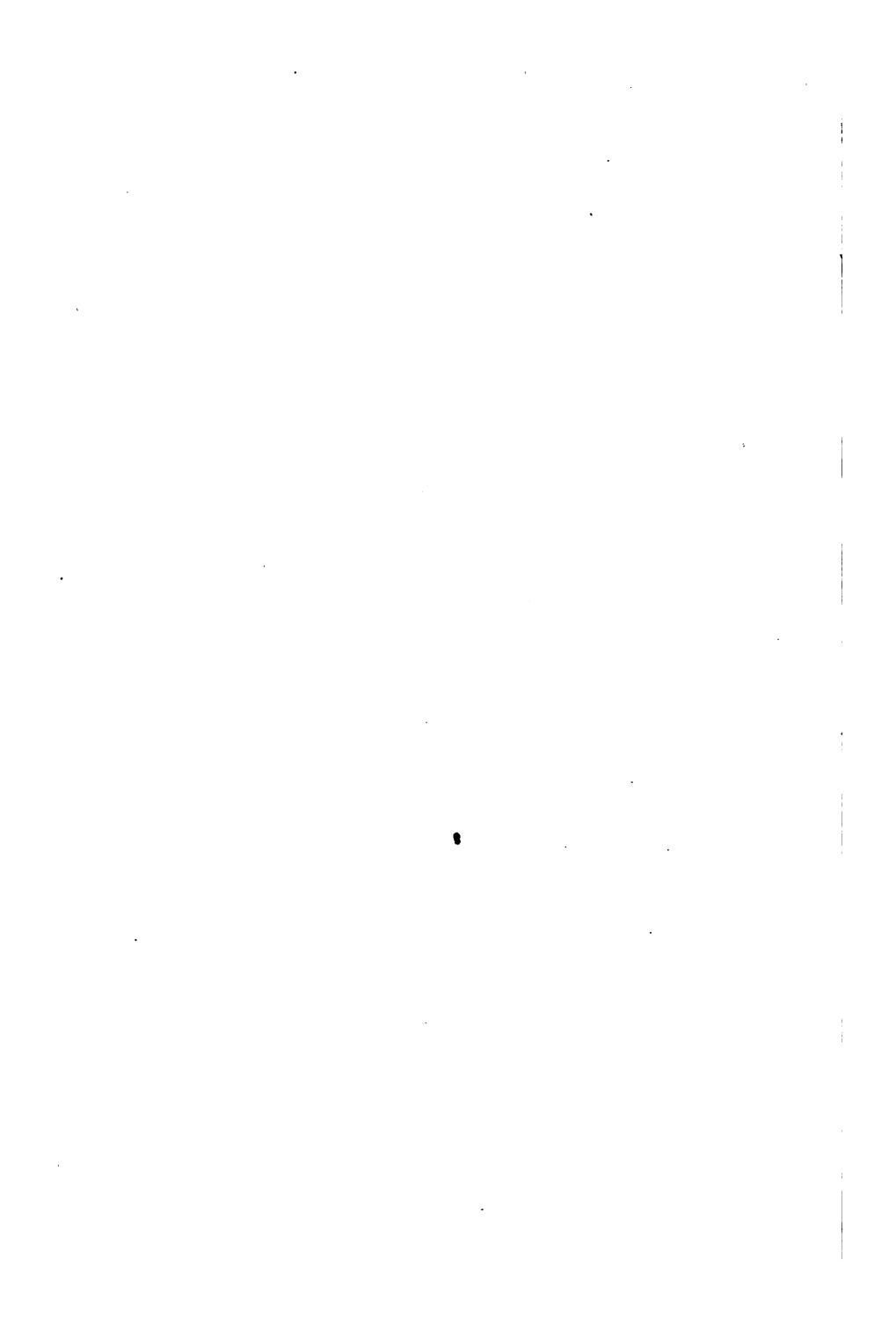
- Sing. 1. **sum**, I am.
 2. **es**, thou art.
 3. **est**, he is.

- Plur. 1. **sumus**, we are.
 2. **estis**, you are.
 3. **sunt**, they are.

1. Incola Britanniae et nauta reginae sum.
2. Agricola Italiae magnā diligentīā es!
3. Nautae vita agricolae molesta est.



AGRICOLA ET NAUTA.



4. Incolae sumus magnae patriae.
5. Nautae magnā audaciā sumus.
6. Bonae puellae estis; regina prudentiam laudat.
7. Rosae sunt carae reginae et puellis.
8. Incola sum coloniae Britanniae.
9. Regina, nautis et agricolis cara es!
10. Bonae filiae et bonae puellae estis.

EXERCISE XII

FUTURE SIMPLE AND IMPERFECT TENSES OF **SUM**, 'I AM.'

FUTURE SIMPLE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Sing. 1. er-ō , I shall be. | Plur. 1. er-imus , we shall be. |
| 2. er-is , thou wilt be. | 2. er-itis , you will be. |
| 3. er-it , he will be. | 3. er-unt , they will be. |

IMPERFECT.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sing. 1. er-am , I was. | Plur. 1. er-āmus , we were. |
| 2. er-ās , thou wast. | 2. er-ātis , you were. |
| 3. er-at , he was. | 3. er-ant , they were. |

1. Si bona puella eris, regina contenta erit.
2. Incola magnae patriae ero.
3. Si agricolae erimus, vita grata erit.
4. Silvae multis aquilis plenae erunt.
5. Coronis multis dignae eritis, puellae!
6. Silvarum umbra et undae gratae erunt.
7. Insula magna silvis plena erat.
8. Regina, multarum pugnarum causa eras!
9. Terrae rosis magnis plenae erant.
10. Bonae puellae eratis: dignae coronis eritis.

EXERCISE XIII

SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension contains **MASCULINE** substantives ending in **-us** and **-er**, and **NEUTER** substantives ending in **-um**. The masculine adjectives end in **-us**, a few in **-er**, and the neuter in **-um**. They are declined in the same way as substantives having like stems.

Singular Number.

Nom. Domin-**us** est bon-**us**.

Acc. Domin-**um** bon-**um** bonus servus laudat.

Gen. Domin-**i** bon-**i** servus est malus.

Dat. Domin-**ō** bon-**ō** servus est carus.

Abl. Domin-**ō** bon-**ō** servus dignus est.

Vocative. Some substantives ending in **-us** have a sixth form or case, generally called the vocative, which is used in addressing an object; as *Domin-e*, O master! In the vocative form of substantives in **-us**, the nominative ending **-us** is changed to **-e**, but in all other substantives the vocative and nominative forms are the same.

Masc. singular endings. Nom. **-us**; acc. **-um**; gen. **-i**; dat. **-ō**; abl. **-ō**.

EXERCISE XIV

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES IN **-US**.*Singular Number.*

1. Domini hortus plenus rosis est.
2. Servus bonus domini hortum arat.
3. Regina rosas in horto laudat.
4. Dominus coronam rosarum servo dat.
5. Amicus statuam Dianae in horto habet.
6. Servi filia figuram deae coronis ornat.
7. Rivus parvus magnum hortum ornat.

8. Servus magnum numerum rosarum domino dat.
9. Servus domino, dominus servo est contentus.
10. Domini servus in pugnā magnā erat.

Place Where? In answer to the question 'Where?' the place is expressed by the **ablative** of the substantive preceded by the preposition *in*. As—*in horto*, 'in the garden,' *in pugna*, 'in battle.'

EXERCISE XV

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES IN -US.

Plural Number.

- Nom.* Domin-ī bon-ī bonos servos laudant.
Acc. Domin-ōs. bon-ōs boni servi laudant.
Gen. Domin-ōrum bon-ōrum servi boni sunt.
Dat. Domin-īs bon-īs servi cari sunt.
Abl. Domin-īs bon-īs servi contenti sunt.

Masc. plural endings. Nom. -ī; acc. -ōs; gen. -ōrum; dat. -īs; abl. -īs.

EXERCISE XVI

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -US.

Plural Number.

1. Multi campi insulae equis bonis pleni sunt.
2. Servi equos dominorum in campis servant.
3. Grati equis sunt parvi rivi in hortis.
4. Multi domini bonos equos habent.
5. Horti dominorum grati servis sunt.
6. Servi magnam victoriam dominorum laudant.
7. Domini amicis magnum numerum equorum dant.
8. Domini multos amicos, servi paucos habent.
9. Servi boni malis servis amici non sunt.
10. Domini boni multos amicos habent et servant.

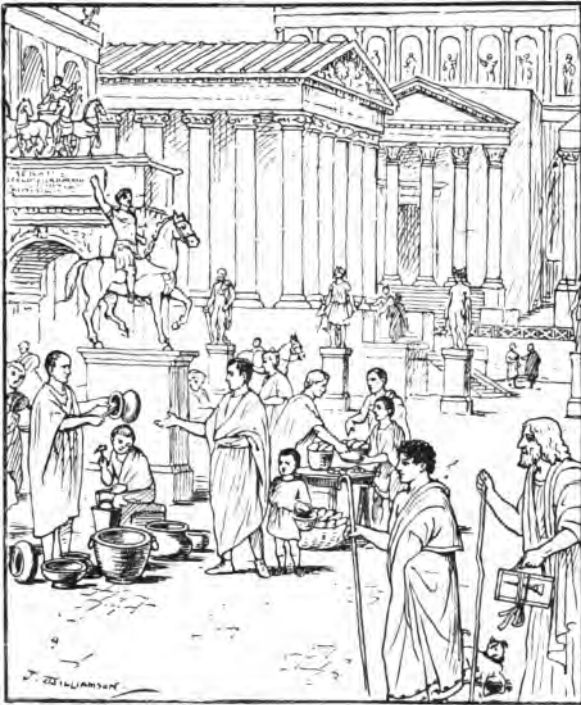


SATURN, MERCURY, AND NEPTUNE.

EXERCISE XVII

Three Gods of the Romans.

1. Populus Romanus deos multos habet.
2. In numero deorum sunt Saturnus, Neptunus, Mercurius.
3. Romanorum dei in Olympo habitant.
4. Saturnus, camporum dominus, populum Romanum servat.
5. Neptunus, Oceani deus, undas hastā magnā gubernat.
6. Mercurius, deorum nuntius, deus eloquentiae est.
7. Saturnus in Italiā habitat et incolas magnā sapientiā gubernat.
8. Neptuno nautae tauros et equos mactant.
9. Alae parvae galeam Mercurii ornant.
10. Stellae Saturni, Neptuni, Mercurii incolis Britanniae carae sunt.



FORUM ROMANUM.

EXERCISE XVIII

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES OF THE SECOND DECLENSION
IN -UM.*Singular.*

- Nom.* For-um Romanum ornamentis plenum erat.
Acc. For-um Romanum multae statuæ ornant.
Gen. For-i Romani templa splendida erant.
Dat. For-o Romano bellum noxium erat.
Abl. In for-o Romano multae aræ erant.

Plural.

- Nom.* Bell-**a** saepe longa et horrida sunt.
Acc. Bell-**a** adversa Britanni non amant.
Gen. Bell-**orum** proelia secunda populo grata sunt.
Dat. Bell-**is** magnis Britanni obnoxii sunt.
Abl. Bell-**is** longis servi contenti non sunt.

Neuter Endings.

- Sing. Nom.* -um ; *acc.* -um ; *gen.* -ī ; *dat.* -ō ; *abl.* -ō.
Plur. Nom. -a ; *acc.* -a ; *gen.* -ōrum ; *dat.* -is ; *abl.* -īs.

Agreement of Adjectives. It will be seen that masculine adjectives in -us are declined like masculine substantives in -us of the second declension ; feminine adjectives in -a like feminine substantives of the first declension ; and neuter adjectives in -um like neuter substantives in -um of the second declension.

The adjective always agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. Thus the adjective *bonus* in its three genders is declined as follows.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> bon-us	bon-a	bon-um
<i>Acc.</i> bon-um	bon-am	bon-um
<i>Gen.</i> bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ī
<i>Dat.</i> bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ō
<i>Abl.</i> bon-ō	bon-ā	bon-ō

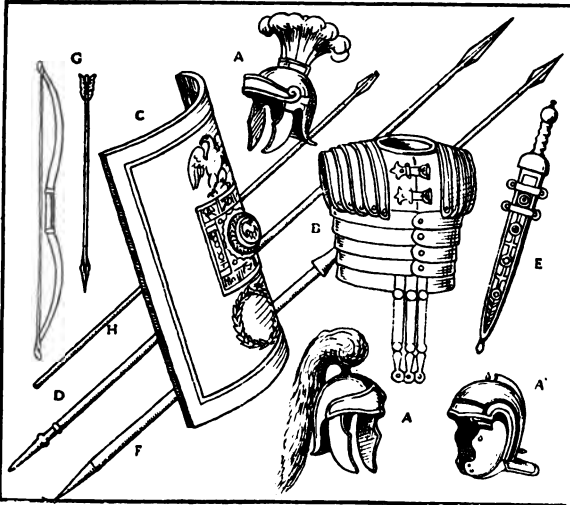
Plural.

<i>Nom.</i> bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
<i>Acc.</i> bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-a
<i>Gen.</i> bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs
<i>Abl.</i> bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs

EXERCISE XIX*Weapons of War.*

1. Romanis secundum bellum saepe gratum erat.
2. Poetae arma et tela semper laudant.
3. Armis et telis Romani in bello pugnant.
4. Arma erant galeae, loricae, scuta.

5. Tela erant hastae, gladii, pila, sagittae.
6. Scuta longa et galeae ferreae erant.
7. Loricis ferreis in proeliis non saepe pugnant.
8. Scuta figuris aquilarum saepe horrida erant.
9. Romani hastas et pila iactant et gladiis pugnant.
10. Populus Romanus magnā audaciā in bello pugnat.



A.A.A. Galeae. B. Lorica. C. Scutum. D. Hasta. E. Gladius.
 F. Pilum. G. Sagitta. H. Telum.

EXERCISE XX

Forum Romanum.

1. In oppidis magnis Italiae semper forum erat.
2. Forum erat locus iudiciorum et negotiorum.
3. Multa templa deorum forum ornant.
4. Statuis splendidis et ornamentis forum plenum erat.
5. Forum Romanum magnum et splendidum erat.
6. In foro Romano erant templa Vestae et Saturni.

7. Puellae in templo Vestae flammās sanctas servant.
8. In templo Saturni populus pecuniam publicam servat.
9. Tabernae, scholae, thermae forum ornant.
10. Viae fori Romani statuis multis plenae erant.

EXERCISE XXI

ADJECTIVES IN **-US** AGREEING WITH **Masculine Substantives**
IN **-A**.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> bon- us naut- a .	<i>Nom.</i> bon- ī naut- ae .
<i>Acc.</i> bon- um naut- am .	<i>Acc.</i> bon- ōs naut- ās .
<i>Gen.</i> bon- ī naut- ae .	<i>Gen.</i> bon- ōrum naut- ārum .
<i>Dat.</i> bon- ō naut- ae .	<i>Dat.</i> bon- īs naut- is .
<i>Abl.</i> bon- ō naut- ā .	<i>Abl.</i> bon- īs naut- is .

It will be noticed that the adjective here agrees with the substantive in gender, number, and case, but has different terminations except in the dative and ablative plural.

Agricola et Nauta.

1. Britannia est patria bonorum nautarum.
2. Multi incolae Britanniae sunt agricolae.
3. Agricolae boni silvas et herbas amant.
4. Nautae validi undas oceani arant.
5. Multi poetae validos nautas laudant.
6. Poetae clari proelia nautarum narrant.
7. Agricola validus equis et tauris terram arat.
8. Agricolis contentis ventus adversus est molestus.
9. Nautis validis venti secundi sunt grati.
10. Nautae timidi in oceano ventos adversos vitant.

Place Whither? The place whither one goes is expressed by an accusative case preceded by a preposition, such as *ad*, 'to.' As—*Nautae navigant ad insulam*, the sailors sail to the island.



ROMAN SOLDIERS BUILDING A FORT.

EXERCISE XXII

Romans and Carthaginians.

1. Poeni incolae clari Africae antiquae erant.
2. Agricolae industrii et strenui terram arant.
3. Nautae validi et periti ad Siciliam navigant.
4. Incolas strenuos bona terra Siciliae delectat.
5. Multi agricolae Poenorum in Sicilia habitant.
6. Periti nautae Romanorum ad insulam navigant.
7. Poeni et Romani hastis et gladiis pugnant.
8. Bellum Poenis adversum erat.
9. Romani incolas industrios Africae bello superant.
10. Poetae clari Romanorum de victoriis narrant.

EXERCISE XXIII

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

EGO, 'I,' AND TU, 'THOU.'

Singular.

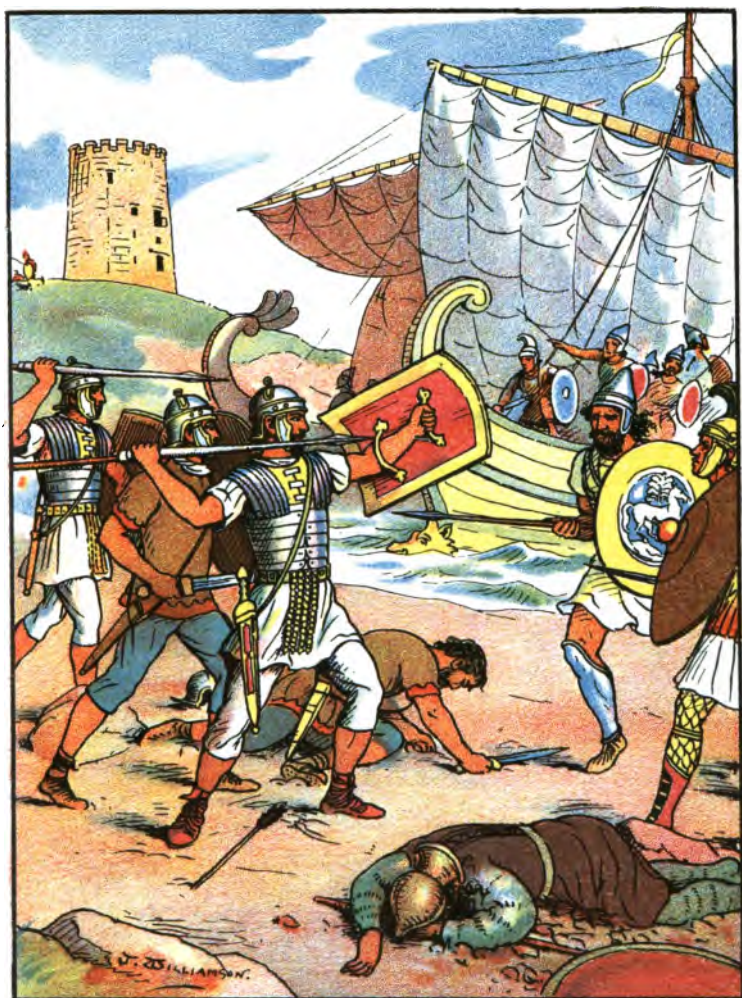
<i>Nom.</i> Ego , I.	Tū , thou (you).
<i>Acc.</i> Mē , me.	Tē , thee.
<i>Gen.</i> Mei , of me.	Tui , of thee.
<i>Dat.</i> Mihi , to or for me.	Tibi , to or for thee.
<i>Abl.</i> Mē , by or with me.	Tē , by or with thee.

Agricola et Nauta.

1. Ego agricola strenuus sum, tu nauta validus es.
2. Me tauri et cervi delectant, tibi oceanus et venti grati sunt.
3. Mihi dominus est Marcus, tibi Tullius.
4. Oppidum mihi molestum, tibi gratum est.
5. Ego et tu diversi studiis sumus.
6. Ego a te diversus regulis vitae sum.
7. Ego te sapientiā supero, tu me prudentiā superas.
8. Ego tui semper cupidus ero, nam tu mei cupidus es et semper eras.
9. Si populus cupidus mei et tui erit, vita nobis periculosa non erit.
10. Si tu mihi fidus eris, ego tibi semper fidus ero.

The endings of the verb always denote the person without the use of a personal pronoun. But the pronouns are used to express emphasis, or to express a contrast between two persons: as —*I* am a farmer, *you* are a sailor; *ego agricola sum*, *tu nauta es*.

Ablative of Means. The ablative often expresses the cause or means; as—*Ego te sapientiā supero*, I surpass you in wisdom. *Diversi sumus studiis*, we are different in our pursuits.



POENI ET ROMANI.



A ROMAN SCHOOL.

EXERCISE XXIV

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN -ER.

PUER, *gen. PUERI, masc., 'THE BOY.'*

MAGISTER, *gen. MAGISTRI, masc., 'THE MASTER.'*

A Roman School.

1. Romani pueros in ludis educant.
2. Magistri strenui saepe Graeci erant.
3. Sapientia Graecorum virorum clara erat.
4. Servus bonus Romanorum pueros semper gubernat.

5. Servi pueros in viis fori saepe servant.
6. Servus libros pueri ad ludum portat.
7. Pueri parvi in ludo litteras spectant.
8. Magistri litteras pueris nominant.
9. Pueri magistris litteras iterant.
10. Magistri pueros poetarum libris delectant.

A few substantives ending in -er, like *puer*, keep the e in the stem ; most of them drop the e, like *magister*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	puer		magister
<i>Acc.</i>	puer-um		magistr-um
<i>Gen.</i>	puer-i		magistr-i
<i>Dat.</i>	puer-ō		magistr-ō
<i>Abl.</i>	puer-ō.		magistr-ō.
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	puer-i		magistr-i
<i>Acc.</i>	puer-ōs		magistr-ōs
<i>Gen.</i>	puer-ōrum		magistr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	puer-īs		magistr-īs
<i>Abl.</i>	puer-īs.		magistr-īs.

EXERCISE XXV

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ER.

Roman Gods and Goddesses.

1. Viri Romani forum templis pulchris ornant.
2. Sacra via in foro multis templis clara erat.
3. Saturnus et Vesta pulchra templa in sacrā viā habent.



A SACRIFICE TO BACCHUS.

4. Tauri nigri Neptuno sacri erant.
5. Nautae validi tauros nigros Neptuno mactant.
6. Minervae oliva tenera erat sacra.
7. Baccho, poetarum deo, capri teneri erant sacri.
8. Poetae clari capros miseros Baccho mactant.
9. Dianae sagittae apris asperis periculosae erant.
10. Cervus tener Dianae pulchrae sacer erat.

The adjectives *asper*, rough, *miser*, wretched, and *tener*, tender, keep the *e* before *r* in all the cases.

The adjectives *niger*, black, *pulcher*, beautiful, and *sacer*, sacred, drop the *e* before *r* in all the cases.

Case endings. The case endings are throughout like those of *bonus*.

EXERCISE XXVI

Story of Daedalus the Sculptor.

1. Daedalus faber antiquus in Graeciā erat.
2. Magister clarus parvum puerum educat.
3. Puer sapientiā et prudentiā magistrum superat.
4. Daedalus invidiā magnā puerum necat.
5. Arbitri Graeci magistrum ad bestias damnant.
6. Faber ad agros insulae Cretae navigat.
7. Minos, vir malus, in agris Cretae regnat.
8. Daedalus, faber clarus, reginam delectat.
9. Regina taurum magnum et asperum servat.
10. Daedalus, reginae minister, tectum tauro aedificat.

EXERCISE XXVII

Daedalus.

1. Tyrannus insulae fabro magno inimicus erat.
2. Daedalum, reginae ministrum, ad bestias damnat.
3. Daedalus magnā audaciā fugam parat.
4. Alas teneras fugae causā aedificat.
5. Viam stellis et lunae finitimam parat.
6. Vir magnus ad Italiam alis teneris navigat.
7. Daedalus viae tutae causā templum aedificat.
8. In templo alas deo sacras servat.
9. Magnas templi portas ornamentis multis ornat.
10. In numero clarorum fabrorum Daedalus semper erit.

The verb 'to be' used with a dative of the person denotes possession; as—*Est mihi gladius*, 'I have a sword'; literally, 'there is a sword to me.' *Sunt Romanis templa multa*, 'the Romans have many temples.'



DAEDALUS.

EXERCISE XXVIII

NOS, 'WE,' AND VOS, 'YOU.'

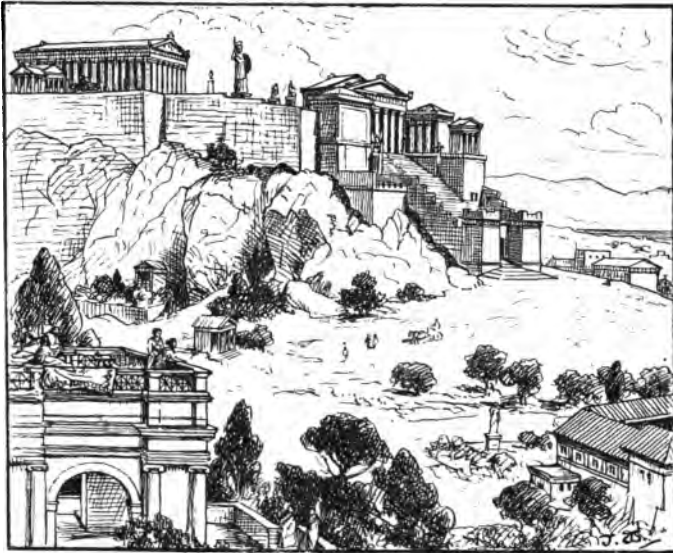
Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	Nōs, we.	Vōs, you (ye).
<i>Acc.</i>	Nōs, us.	Vōs, you.
<i>Gen.</i>	Nostri or nostrum, of us.	Vestri or vestrum, of you.
<i>Dat.</i>	Nōbīs, to or for us.	Vōbīs, to or for you.
<i>Abl.</i>	Nōbīs, by or with us.	Vōbīs, by or with you.

Athens and Sparta contrasted.

1. Nos incolae Athenarum sumus, vobis Sparta patria cara est.
2. Nobis vita tenera et iucunda est grata, vos disciplina strenua et dura delectat.
3. Nos muri longi, vos hastae et gladii servant.
4. Minerva nostri, Lycurgus vestri, semper est cupidus.
5. Nos sapientia, Minervae donum, delectat: vos disciplinae durae cupidi estis.
6. Vos in bello nobis perniciosi eratis; vobis in proeliis Thebani periculosi erant.
7. Multi nostrum, pauci vestrum, Musas et poetas amant.
8. Nobis multa templa deorum, vobis pauca ornamenta sunt.
9. Multis nostrum, paucis vestrum, Minerva cara est.
10. Nobis et vobis mundus semper gratus erit.

Nostri and *vestri* are the objective forms of the genitive plural and are used after adjectives like *cupidus*, 'fond of.' *Nostrum* and *vestrum* are the partitive forms of the genitive plural, and are used after adjectives like *multi* and *pauci*, because they denote a part of an indefinite whole.



THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

EXERCISE XXIX

THE VERB **SUM**, 'I AM.' PERFECT TENSE.PERFECT TENSE. *Fui*, 'I have been' or 'I was.'

<i>Sing.</i> 1. fu-ī	<i>Plur.</i> 1. fu-imus
2. fu-isti	2. fu-istis
3. fu-it.	3. fu-ērunt.

A Letter to a Friend.

1. Litterae tuae mihi gratae fuerunt.
2. Ego nuper in Italiā fui. Ubi tu tum eras?
3. Si tu et amicus tuus in Britannia fuistis, magnum fuit gaudium tuum.
4. Sunt et fuerunt et erunt multae historiae Romani populi.

5. Si nunquam in Italiā fuisti, historia Romana memoriā digna est.
6. Roma antiqua monumentis et templis plena fuit.
7. In viis fori Romani multae statuae fuerunt.
8. Multa bella perniciose ornamentis oppidi fuerunt.
9. In bonā et pulchrā tabernā fuimus.
10. Multi Britanni et pauci Galli in tabernā fuerunt.

The persons of a verb can be distinguished by the endings, and a **subject** is not used unless it is desired to call attention to the person speaking or to the person or thing pointed out.

EXERCISE XXX

THE VERB SUM, 'I AM.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSES.

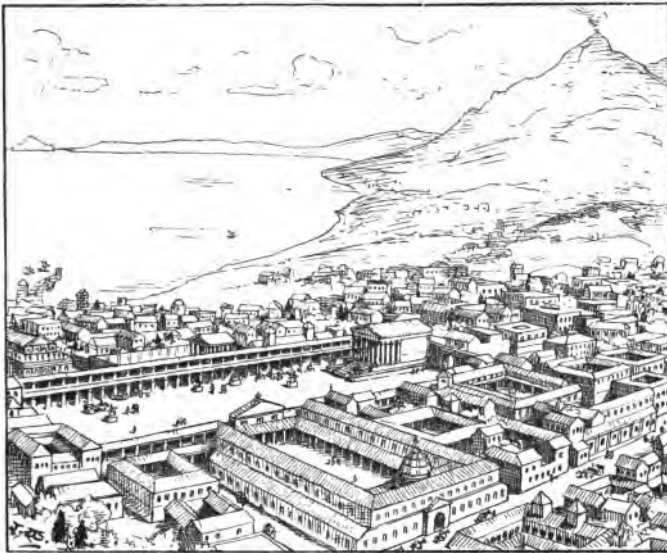
PLUPERFECT TENSE. *Fueram, 'I had been.'*

<i>Sing.</i>	1. fu-eram	<i>Plur.</i>	1. fu-erāmus
	2. fu-erās		2. fu-erātis
	3. fu-erat.		3. fu-erant.

A Letter (continued).

1. Diu in tabernā Romanā fueramus.
2. Tum in oppido Pompeiis fuimus.
3. Mirum fuit oppidum et dignum memoriā.
4. Ubi fuerant multi incolae, iam muri sine fenestris, sine portis fuerunt.
5. Incendia Vesuvii oppido perniciose fuerant.
6. In muris oppidi adhuc pulchrae tabulae fuerunt.

7. Diu in oppido Pompeiis fueramus; tum in insulā Capreis fuimus.
8. In insulā multa et pulchra templa fuerant.
9. Iam parvae ruinae fuerunt, ubi magna tecta fuerant.
10. Iam in patriā nostrā sumus et memoria Italiae semper grata erit.



POMPEII AND MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Apposition. A plural substantive may be in apposition to a singular substantive, as—*oppidum Pompeii*, 'the town of Pompeii'; *in insulā Capreis*, 'in the island of Capreae.'

EXERCISE XXXI

THE VERB **SUM**, 'I AM.' FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.*Fuero, 'I shall have been.'*

<i>Sing.</i> 1. fu-ero	<i>Plur.</i> 1. fu-erimus
2. fu-eris	2. fu-eritis
3. fu-erit.	3. fu-erint.

Polyphemus and Ulysses.

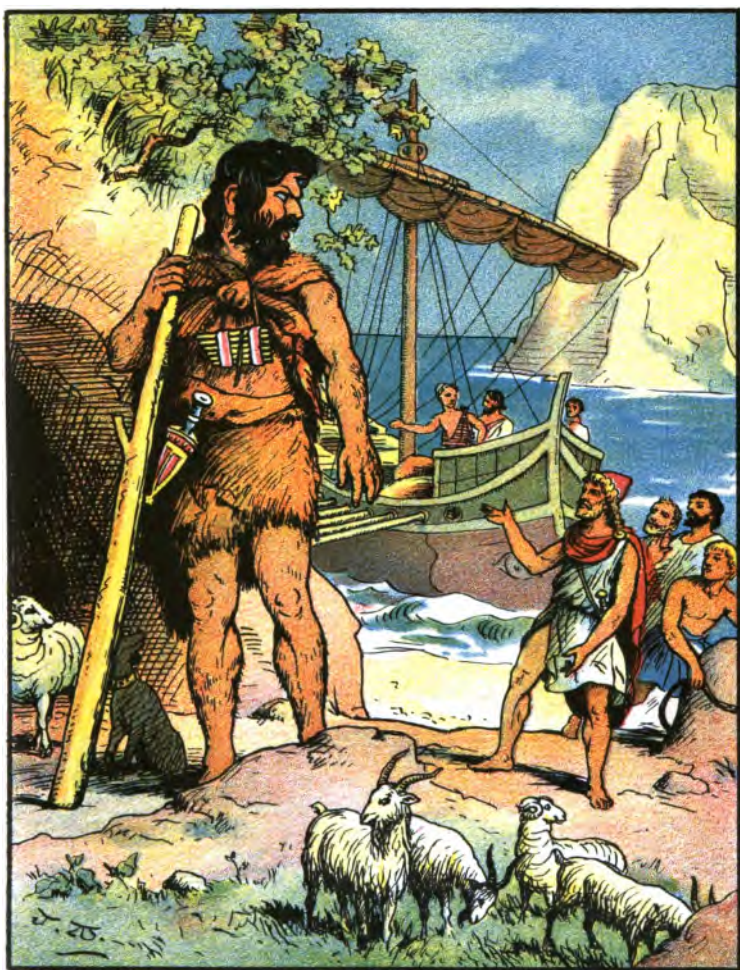
Polyphemus. Barbari, unde estis? Ubi patria vestra est? Cur in insulā meā estis?

Ulixes. Nos Graeci sumus. Multos annos circa muros Troiae fuimus. Venti adversi causā in insulā tuā sumus. In bello longo clari fuimus. Magnum fuit oppidum Troianum, magnus fuit populus. Nautae validi sumus. Procella causa malorum meorum fuit. Si benignus fueris, grati erimus. Dona advenis semper grata erunt. Si benignus non fueris, dei adversi insulae tuae erunt. Nos miseri sumus; tu benignus eris.

Polyphemus. Tu stultus es, barbare; incola stultae terrae fuisti. In tutelā deorum non sumus, non fuimus, non erimus. Tu cena grata eris. Polyphemi donum magnum et gratum erit.

Ulixes. Si fueris malus, magna erit poena. Si tu et socii fueritis boni, magnum erit praemium.

Time How long? In answer to the question 'How long?' duration of time is expressed by the **accusative**, as —*multos annos*, 'for many years.'



POLYPHEMUS ET ULIxes.



ROMAN SCHOOLBOYS.

EXERCISE XXXII

INDICATIVE MOOD OF **SUM**, 'I AM.'

Dialogue between two boys, Caesar and Tullius. An old woman shows the way.

Caesar. Quis es, puer?

Tullius. Ego sum Tullius.

Caesar. Ubi est ludus tuus?

Tullius. Ludus meus prope forum est. Non procul sumus.

Caesar. Ubi est via ad ludum?

Tullius. Incertus sum.

Caesar. Quid igitur? Nonne via tibi nota est?

Tullius. Semper incertus ero, si in ludo diu fuero.

Caesar. Ego, si semel in ludo fuero, non incertus ero.

Tullius. Via ad theatrum mihi nota est.

- Caesar.* Via ad ludum mihi mox nota erit.
Tullius. Domina, ubi est via ad ludum Marcelli?
Vetula. Iuxta ludum Marcelli fuit taberna mea.
Tullius. Nonne via per forum est?
Vetula. Via ad dextram magis apta erit.
Tullius. Sed via ad dextram mihi non grata est.
Caesar. Cur non te delectat?
Tullius. Ego et taurus magnus inimici sumus.
Caesar. Non erit periculum. Ego praesidio ero.
Vetula. Via igitur per forum erit.
Caesar. Habeo tibi gratiam, domina. Vale.

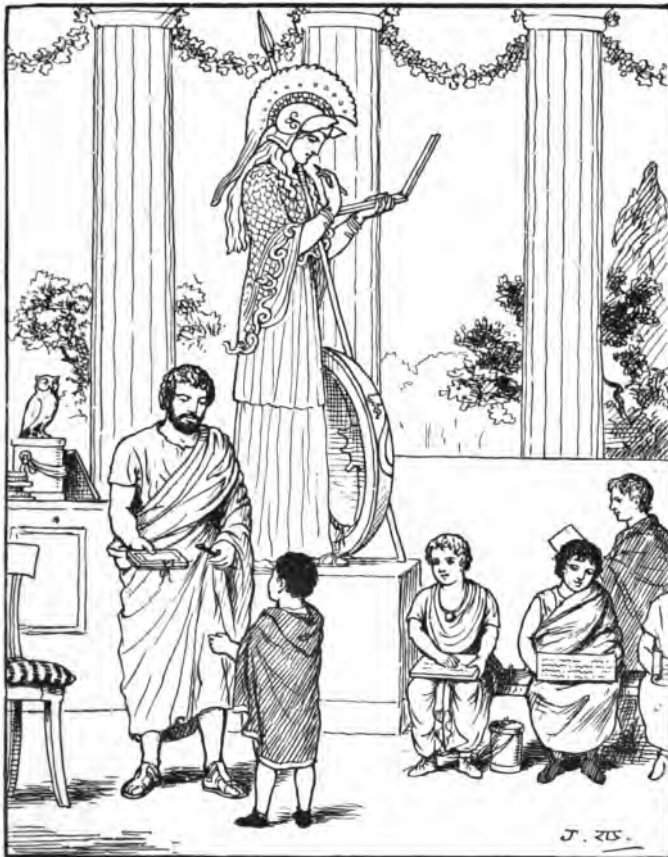
Predicative Dative. A few substantives are used in the dative case with the verb *sum* to express a purpose or result, and in English are translated by the nominative. As—*auxilio*, 'a help'; *praesidio*, 'a protection.'

EXERCISE XXXIII

INDICATIVE MOOD OF *SUM*.

Arrival at School. The master joins the boys.

- Tullius.* Ecce ostium ludi!
Magister. Salve! Quid est?
Caesar. Ecce figura deae!
Magister. Figura est Minervae.
Tullius. Quis autem est Minerva?
Magister. Minerva dea sapientiae et litterarum est.
Tullius. Cur autem est galea in figurā deae?
Magister. Minerva in bello bona magistra est. Nam sapientia et prudentia sunt causae victoriarum.
Caesar. Nonne Minervae templum in oppido fuit?
Magister. Olim templum in Capitolio erat, non procul. Nunc templi ruinae sunt. Iam hora scholae est.
Caesar. Attentus sum.



SCENE IN A ROMAN SCHOOL.

Magister. Nonne peritus es linguae Graecae?

Caesar. Latinae peritus sum, sed non Graecae.

Magister. Nonne libri tibi grati sunt?

Caesar. Romanorum poetarum libri mihi cari sunt.

Magister. Ecce tabella tua et stilus tuus! Si attentus fueris, magnum erit praemium.

Caesar. Quid erit praemio?

Magister. Liber pulcher erit praemio. Sed si studiosus eris, doctus eris. Sapientia est praemium optimum.

Caesar. Mox studiosus ero. Nunc autem puer sum.

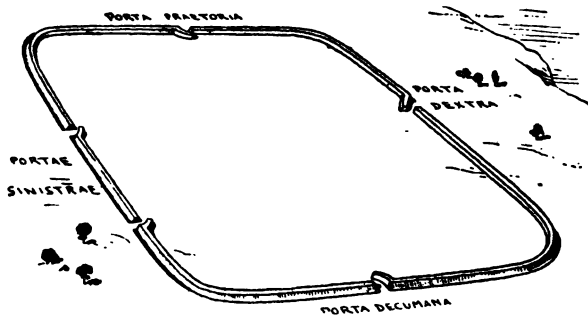
Magister. Si puer studiosus non fuit, vir quoque ignavus erit.

Caesar. Proximo anno studiosus ero.

Magister. Eheu! Nimis sero erit! Si non hodie studiosi fuerimus, cras quoque ignavi erimus.

Caesar. Attentus sum. In me mora non erit.

In answer to the question 'When?' time is expressed by the **ablative**, as—*proximo anno*, 'in the next year.'

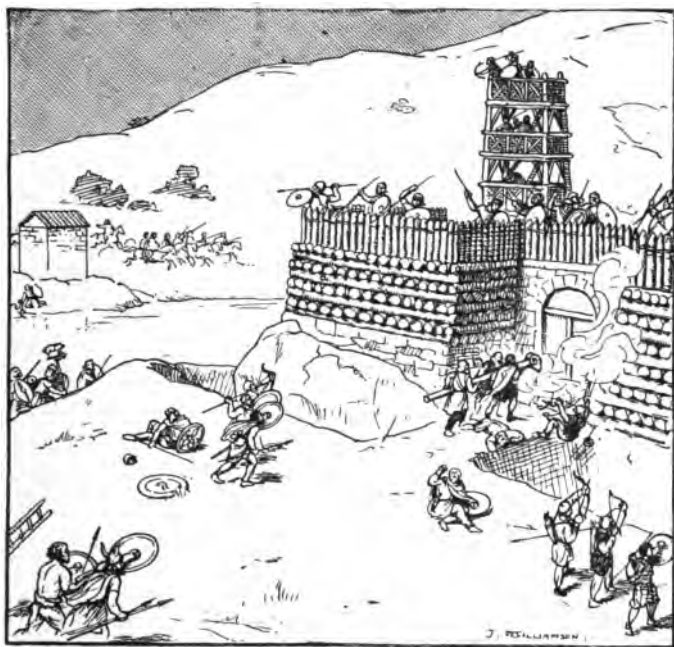


PLAN OF A ROMAN CAMP.

EXERCISE XXXIV

SUBSTANTIVES GENERALLY USED IN THE PLURAL.

1. Romanorum castra vallo et fossā tuta ab insidiis erant.
2. Magnae copiae in castris semper fuerunt.
3. Arma Romanorum erant galeae, scuta, loricae.



ATTACK ON A ROMAN CAMP.

4. Insidiae Romanis saepe perniciosae fuerunt.
5. Copiae in insidiis Romanos oppugnant.
6. Post pugnam captivi Romanorum servi erant.
7. Post tenebras Romani in castris semper habitant.
8. Castra vallis et fossis tuta a periculo fuerunt.
9. Castra Romana portas quattuor habebant.
10. In Britannia olim multa castra Romanorum erant.

EXERCISE XXXV

An attack by the Gauls.

1. Forte Romani Gallos in bello oppugnant.
2. Romani in castris in Galliā erant.
3. Romanorum copiae frumentum ex agris portant.
4. Subito ex latebris Gallorum copiae properant.
5. Portas et vallum et fossam castrorum oppugnant.
6. Paucae copiae adhuc in castris erant.
7. Castra iam in magno periculo erant.
8. Tum Romani frumentum ad castra portant.
9. Galli ad silvas et ad latebras ex periculo properant.
10. Sic castra vallo et fossā tuta erant.

Place Whence. Ablative. To express the place from which movement is made, a preposition is required with the ablative; as – *ex agris*, ‘out of the fields’; *ex oppido*, ‘out of the town.’

EXERCISE XXXVI

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Boadicea, a British Queen.

1. Multos annos Britannia in tutelā populi Romani erat.
2. Boadicea, regina clara Icenorum, Romanis inimica erat.
3. Romani agros et oppida reginae vastant.
4. Copiae Romanae reginam saevis plagis vulnerant.
5. Pulchras filias reginae magnā saevitiā tractant.
6. Regina quadrigas et copias ad bellum parat.
7. Pallio regio saevas plagas celat.
8. Populus fidus ad proelium properat.
9. Romani Icenos magno in proelio superant.
10. Boadicea, regina misera, vitam in pugnā efflat.



BOADICEA.

EXERCISE XXXVII

FIRST CONJUGATION. A STEMS.

INDICATIVE MOOD. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. am-ō, 'I love.'	<i>Plur.</i>	1. am-āmus, 'we love.'
	2. am-ās, 'thou lovest.'		2. am-ātis, 'you love.'
	3. am-at, 'he loves.'		3. am-ant, 'they love.'

Ulysses.

1. Graeci cum Troianis decem annos pugnant.
2. Tandem Graeci oppidum praeclarum expugnant.
3. Troia, magnum in Asia oppidum, iam flagrat.
4. Graeci clari ad patriam suam navigant.
5. Viri multi ad Graeciam tuto appropinquant.
6. Sed Ulixes multos annos per oceanum errat.
7. Ventus adversus et dei irati virum et socios ex viā fugant.

8. Neptunus iratus oceani undas agit.
9. Tandem Ulixes ad insulam Siciliam appropinquat.
10. Polyphemus, Cyclops saevus, in insulā habitat.

EXERCISE XXXVIII

PRESENT AND FUTURE TENSES.

FUTURE TENSE.

*Sing.**Plur.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. am-ābō, 'I shall love.' | 1. am-ābimus, 'we shall love.' |
| 2. am-ābis, 'thou wilt love.' | 2. am-ābitis, 'you will love.' |
| 3. am-ābit, 'he will love.' | 3. am-ābunt, 'they will love.' |

Ulysses and Polyphemus.

Polyphemus. Barbari, unde navigatis? Cur per oceanum erratis?

Ulixes. Troiae ex oris navigamus. Ad patriam nostram properamus.

Polyphemus. Cur in regnum meum intratis?

Ulixes. Ventus adversus carinam nostram huc portat.

Polyphemus. Procul ex viā erratis. Magnam poenam mihi dabit.

Ulixes. Per deos Polyphemum oramus.

Polyphemus. Polyphemus deos ignorat. Nos deos superamus.

Ulixes. Si tu nos bene tractabis, dei te praemiis onerabunt. Auxilium rogamus. Tu nobis cenam dabis.

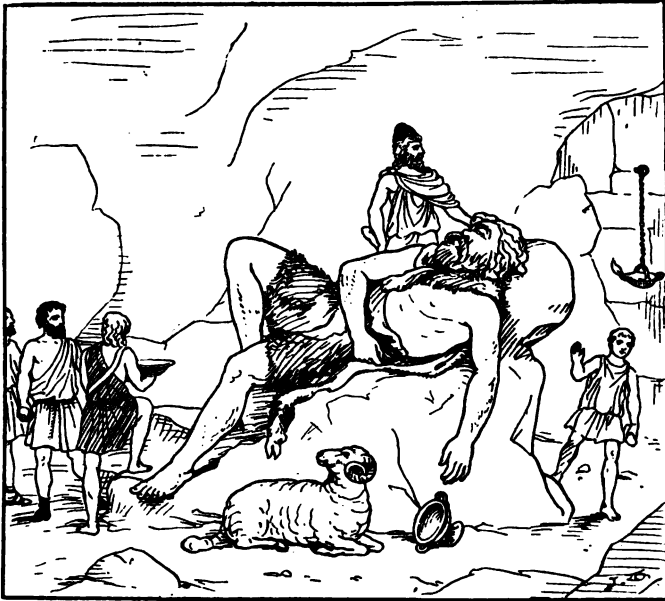
Polyphemus. Advenas malos nunquam iuvabimus.

Ulixes. Si tu nos male tractabis, dei advenarum nos vindicabunt.

Polyphemus. Advenas non iuvabo. Socii tui cenam mihi parabunt. Membra vestra lacerabo et bene cenabo.

Ulixes. Eheu! Polyphemus nos lacerabit et devorabit! Quomodo nos ex speluncā Polyphemi liberabimus? Vinum

validum Polyphemo dabo. Tum Polyphemi oculum acuto ligno caecabo. Sic me et socios meos a Polyphemo liberabo. Tum ab insulā Siciliā ad Graeciam navigabimus.



ULYSSES ABOUT TO PUT OUT THE EYE OF POLYPHEMUS.

EXERCISE XXXIX

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

Plur.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. am-ābam, 'I was loving.' | 1. am-ābāmus, 'we were loving.' |
| 2. am-ābās, 'thou wast loving.' | 2. am-ābātis, 'you were loving.' |
| 3. am-ābat, 'he was loving.' | 3. am-ābant, 'they were loving.' |

1. Sine morā Polyphemus duos socios raptabat.
2. Graecos ad terram magnā violentiā iactat.
3. Viros miseros necat, et cenam tum parabat.
4. Graecorum membra lacerabat et devorabat.

5. Ulixes autem consilium bonum parabat.
6. Lignum magnum in foco flagrabat.
7. Ulixes lignum magnum et acutum raptat.
8. Tum ligno acuto Polyphemi oculum caecat.
9. Statim Ulixes et socii ex speluncā properabant.
10. Sic Graeci iram Polyphemi vitabant.

EXERCISE XL

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. amāv-ī, 'I have loved' or 'I loved.'	<i>Plur.</i> 1. amāv-imus, 'we have loved.'
2. amāv-isti, 'thou hast loved.'	2. amāv-istis, 'you have loved.'
3. amāv-it, 'he has loved.'	3. amāv-ērunt, 'they have loved.'

Aeneas escapes from Troy.

1. Aeneas multis in proeliis circa Troiam pugnavit.
2. Dei Troianum virum e periculo saepe servaverunt.
3. Achilles aliquando Aeneam in pugnā superabat.
4. Neptunus autem e periculo virum raptavit.
5. Post bellum Troianum Aeneas cum sociis suis migravit.
6. Debrum statuas et Minervae scutum portaverunt.
7. Primum ad Graeciam et ad Siciliam navigaverunt.
8. Tum procella saeva profugas ad Africam transportavit.
9. Dido, Poenorum regina, profugas bene tractavit.
10. Aeneas reginae pulchrae de belli pugnīs narravit.

Preposition cum, 'with.' The preposition *cum* must always be used before the name of a person when the English 'with' denotes 'in company with,' 'along with.' *Aeneas cum sociis suis navigat*, 'Aeneas sails with his companions.'



FLIGHT OF AENEAS FROM TROY.

EXERCISE XLI

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.

amāv-eram, 'I had loved.'

amāv-erās, 'thou hadst loved.'

amāv-erat, 'he had loved.'

Plur.

amāv-erāmus, 'we had loved.'

amāv-erātis, 'you had loved.'

amāv-erant, 'they had loved.'

He relates to Dido the tale of the war.

1. 'Graeci multos annos Troiam iam oppugnaverant.
2. Tum Minervae auxilio equum magnum paraverunt.
3. In equo magno multos viros celaverant.
4. Tum Graeci equum ad muros raptaverunt.
5. Viri autem ceteri ad insidias properaverant.
6. Graeci in latebris carinas suas celaverant.
7. Nos autem equum in oppidum raptavimus.
8. Mox viri, in equo celati, oppidum superaverunt.
9. Graeci ex insidiis ad oppidum properaverunt.
10. Dei Troianum oppidum dolo vastaverant.'

EXERCISE XLII

Aeneas tells his story.

1. 'Troia, Neptuno sacra, iam flagrabat.
2. Oceani per undas ad patriam novam navigavimus.
3. Tum vento secundo ad insulam Delum properavimus.
4. Insula sacra nautas fessos invitat.
5. In templo sacro Phoebum oravimus.
6. "Ubi oppidum novum aedificabimus? Quo properabimus?"
7. "Nonne populum meum, caeli domine, servabis?"
8. Sic deum oraveram. Deus autem responsum incertum significavit.
9. Mox trans oceanum iterum properavimus.
10. Iam ad oppidum tuum, regina magna, navigavimus.

EXERCISE XLIII

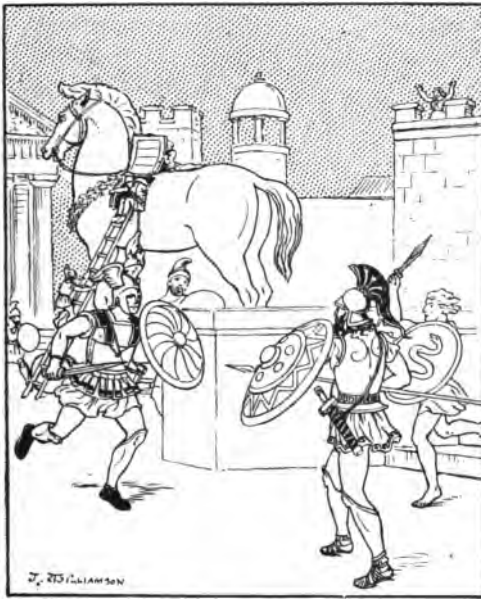
FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Sing.</i> 1. amāv-ero, 'I shall have loved.' | <i>Plur.</i> 1. amāv-erimus, 'we shall have loved.' |
| 2. amāv-eris, 'thou wilt have loved.' | 2. amāv-eritis, 'you will have loved.' |
| 3. amāv-erit, 'he will have loved.' | 3. amāv-erint, 'they will have loved.' |

Dido falls in love.

1. Mox autem Dido Aeneam amavit.
2. Regina coniugium cum Troiano viro optavit.
3. Nuptiae tamen deos non delectabant.
4. Mercurius igitur, deorum nuntius, ad terram properavit.
5. Statim deus Aeneam multis cum verbis culpavit.
6. 'Cur in Africā cessabis?'

7. 'Si ad Italiam tuto navigaveris, magnum regnum ibi parabis.'
8. 'Caeli deus sic imperavit.'
9. 'Frustra pugnaveris et multa pericula vitaveris, si nuptiae Troianae te delectabunt.'
10. Aeneas statim ad Italiam properavit.



THE TROJAN HORSE.

EXERCISE XLIV

Dialogue between a master and a boy. The fall of Troy.

Magister. Si tu mihi de bello Troiano narrabis, praemium tibi dabo.

Puer. Longa est historia. Quomodo ego de bello narrabo?

Magister. Ubi erat Troia?

Puer. Troia oppidum in orā Asiae erat.

Magister. Cur Graeci Troiam oppugnaverant?

Puer. Troiani Helenam, Graecam feminam, raptaverant.

Magister. Quot annos Graeci oppidum oppugnabant?

Puer. Decem annos Graeci et Troiani pugnauerunt.

Magister. Quomodo Graeci oppidum expugnaverunt?

Puer. Graeci equum magnum aedificaverunt. Tum viri fugam simulaverunt.

Magister. Cur Graeci equum magnum aedificaverant?

Puer. Insidias et latebras paraverunt. In equo ligneo viros paucos celaverant. Tum equum ante portas locant. Ceteri viri ad latebras properant.

EXERCISE XLV

The fall of Troy (continued).

Magister. Cur Troiani equum in oppidum portaverunt?

Puer. Votum sacrum deis Troianis parabant.

Magister. Ubi Troiani Graecorum donum locaverunt?

• *Puer.* Ante templum dei Troiani monstrum raptant.

Magister. Quomodo Graeci oppidum expugnaverunt?

Puer. Magnum gaudium in oppido regnabat. Graeci ad patriam suam navigaverant. Troiani ad castra deserta Graecorum properant. Subito post tenebras Graeci ex equo properaverunt et oppidum expugnaverunt. Frustra Troiani pugnant. Graeci multos necant, multos captivos raptant. Aeneas, vir Troianus, statuas deorum raptat et ad Italiam properat. Magnum oppidum aedificat et multos annos in Italiā regnat. Equus ligneus Troiae erat perniciosus. Dona igitur inimicorum non laudabimus.

ENGLISH EXERCISES

[*The subjects of these Exercises are number for number the same as in the Latin Exercises.*]

FIRST DECLENSION

I. NOMINATIVE CASE.

1. Britain is the native-land.
2. The queen is Alexandra.
3. Ireland is an island.
4. Britain and Ireland are islands.
5. The islands are native-lands.
6. Alexandra is the queen.
7. The native-land is an island.
8. The islands are Britain and Ireland.
9. The native-lands are islands.
10. The native-land is Ireland.

II. NOMINATIVE CASE—ADJECTIVES.

1. The island is large.
2. The queen is good.
3. The islands are small.
4. The queens are good.
5. Ireland is a large island.
6. A small island is the father-land.
7. The good queen is small.
8. Many queens are good.
9. The small islands are many.
10. Britain and Ireland are large islands.

III. ACCUSATIVE CASE.

1. A spear adorns the figure.
2. Britannia has a helmet.
3. The figures have spears.
4. Helmets adorn the figures.
5. Britannia has a small spear.
6. Small spears adorn the large figures.
7. Many figures have spears and helmets.
8. Britannia has many islands.
9. A helmet and spear adorn the queen.
10. The good queens have large helmets.

IV. GENITIVE CASE.

1. A helmet adorns the figure of Britannia.
2. Spears adorn the figures of the queens.
3. The queen of the island is Alexandra.
4. The figure of the queen has a helmet.
5. The queens of the islands carry spears.
6. The queen of Britain has many colonies.
7. Many colonies of Britain are islands.
8. The queen of the islands has many spears.
9. Many islands of Europe are large.
10. The figures of Britannia carry helmets and spears.

V. DATIVE CASE.

1. Eagles are large.
2. Doves are small.
3. The wood is dear to the eagle.
4. The arrows are hurtful to the dove.
5. The dove is pleasing to the queen.
6. Spears are dear to the queen.

7. Woods are pleasing to doves and eagles.
8. Large eagles are hurtful to small doves.
9. The shade and the wood are dear to the eagle and the dove.
10. Dear to the good queen is the small dove.

VI. ABLATIVE CASE.

1. The girls adorn the queen with roses.
2. The girl wounds the dove with an arrow.
3. The eagle is content with great booty.
4. The island is full of doves and eagles.
5. The good girls are content with the great queen.
6. The girls wound the eagles with arrows.
7. The queen fights with great boldness.
8. The small dove is full of great boldness.
9. The girls adorn the figures with crowns.
10. The queens fight with spears and arrows.

VII. FIRST DECLENSION.

SINGULAR.

- Nom.* The dove is small.
Acc. The eagle wounds the small dove.
Gen. Great is the boldness of the small dove.
Dat. Dear to the dove is the shade of the woods.
Abl. The queens are contented with the dove.

PLURAL.

- Nom.* The small doves love the great woods.
Acc. The large eagles wound the small doves.
Gen. The island is the native-land of doves.
Dat. Eagles are hurtful to small doves.
Abl. The woods are full of doves.

VIII. *Three Goddesses of Italy.*

1. Minerva was a great goddess of Italy.
2. A helmet and a breastplate adorn the statue of the goddess.
3. The figure of the goddess carries a spear.
4. Minerva was the goddess of wisdom.
5. A battle and booty were dear to Minerva.
6. The figure of Victory often adorns the statue of the goddess.
7. Girls adorn the statue with roses and crowns.
8. Minerva loves the wisdom of the owl.
9. Owls are dear to the goddess of wisdom.
10. Italy is full of many statues of the goddess.

IX. *Three Goddesses (continued).*

1. Diana was the daughter of Latona.
2. The figure of the moon adorns the helmet of the goddess.
3. Niobe was a queen of Greece.
4. The pride of Niobe was hurtful to Latona.
5. Diana with arrows wounds the daughters of Niobe.
6. The goddess of the moon loves the flight of wild-beasts.
7. The flames of the altar are dear to Vesta.
8. The holy maidens keep the flames of Vesta.
9. Italy was always dear to the goddesses.
10. The maidens adorn the statues of the goddesses with many roses.

X. MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES DENOTING MALES IN -A.

1. Britain and Ireland are large islands of Europe.
2. The colonies of the fatherland are many and large.
3. The inhabitants of the colonies are sailors and farmers.
4. The farmer (ploughs) the land, the sailor ploughs the waves.
5. The queen of Britain governs the islands and colonies.
6. The girls praise the wisdom and prudence of the sailors.
7. The inhabitants adorn the statues of the queen with garlands.
8. The good girls love the battles of the sailors.
9. The sailors carry large helmets and spears.
10. The farmers wound the eagles with small arrows.

XI. PRESENT TENSE OF **SUM**, 'I AM.'

1. I am an inhabitant of Britain and a farmer.
2. Thou art a great and good queen.
3. The fatherland is contented with the sailors and farmers.
4. We are daughters of a great and good queen.
5. You are inhabitants of a large island.
6. O queen, thou art worthy of many wreaths.
7. O girls, you are the cause of many battles.
8. We are sailors of a great colony.
9. You are good girls and of great prudence (*abl.*).
10. O queen, thou art dear to the sailors of Britain.

XII. FUTURE SIMPLE AND IMPERFECT TENSES OF SUM.

1. If thou art a good queen, thou wilt be worthy of many crowns.
2. We shall be farmers of a great land.
3. A farmer's life will be troublesome to a sailor.
4. The wood will be full of many doves.
5. The queens were contented with the sailors.
6. We were good daughters: the queen was content.
7. O sailor, thou wast the cause of many battles!
8. I was the cause of many victories.
9. You were sailors of a great father-land.
10. Thou wast full of great boldness, O queen!

XIII. SECOND DECLENSION. SINGULAR NUMBER.

1. *Nom.* The garden is large.
2. *Acc.* The master has a large garden.
3. *Gen.* The roses of the large garden are many.
4. *Dat.* The wild-beasts are hurtful to the large garden.
5. *Abl.* The master is contented with the large garden.
6. *Nom.* The friend is good.
7. *Acc.* The slave praises the good friend.
8. *Gen.* The wisdom of the good friend is great.
9. *Dat.* The island is dear to the good friend.
10. *Abl.* The slave is worthy of a good friend.

XIV. MASCULINES IN -US—SINGULAR NUMBER.

1. A large number of roses is in the garden of the friend.
2. The master adorns the garden with a statue of Minerva.

3. The girl praises the large number of doves in the island.
4. The queen gives a crown to the good lord.
5. The friend of the master has a small stream in the garden.
6. The daughters of the slave adorn the statues with roses.
7. Minerva, Diana, Vesta were in the number of goddesses.
8. The friend (is worthy of) the lord, the lord is worthy of the friend.
9. In the great woods there is a large number of eagles.
10. The waves of the small river are troublesome to the dove.

XV. PLURALS OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES IN -US.

1. *Nom.* There are many stags in the large woods of the island.
2. *Acc.* The masters wound many stags with arrows.
3. *Gen.* The number of large stags is great.
4. *Dat.* The shade of the woods is dear to the small stags.
5. *Abl.* The woods in the island are full of stags.
6. *Nom.* The wolves lay waste the large gardens.
7. *Acc.* The slaves wound the large wolves with spears.
8. *Gen.* The number of wolves in the native-land is small.
9. *Dat.* The spears of the slaves are hurtful to the wolves.
10. *Abl.* The large woods are filled with wolves.

XVI. PLURALS OF SUBSTANTIVES IN **-US**.

1. Many wolves lay waste the plains of the island.
2. The slaves wound the wolves with spears and swords.
3. The streams in the plains are dear to the horses.
4. The friends praise the great victory of the queen.
5. The stags are dear to the wolves in the plains.
6. Few masters are contented with slaves.
7. The friends praise the gardens of the lords.
8. Good masters will always be friends to slaves.
9. The wolves and stags were inhabitants of the plains.
10. The small streams are dear to the wolves and stags.

XVII. *Three Gods of the Romans.*

1. Many gods were dear to the inhabitants of Italy.
2. Olympus was the native-land of the great gods.
3. The sailors sacrifice bulls on the altars of Neptune.
4. Saturn protects the Roman people with great boldness.
5. Small wings adorn the statue of Mercury.
6. Neptune, the god of the ocean, governs the streams.
7. Many gods in Olympus were not friends to Saturn.
8. Saturn dwells in Italy and protects the people.
9. Mercury has many statues in many lands.
10. The slaves sacrifice small bulls to the gods of the people.

XVIII. NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES IN **-UM**.

1. *Nom.* The large town is full of splendid temples.
2. *Acc.* The Roman people lays waste the small town.
3. *Gen.* The gardens of the town are dear to the girls.

4. *Dat.* The small stream is pleasing to the town.
5. *Abl.* The large gardens are worthy of the town.
6. *Nom.* The temples of the gods have altars and statues.
7. *Acc.* The queen praises the splendid temples of Italy.
8. *Gen.* The sailors adorn the altars of the temples with wreaths.
9. *Dat.* Unsuccessful war is hurtful to the large temples.
10. *Abl.* In the holy temples the inhabitants sacrifice bulls.

XIX. NEUTERS IN -UM.

1. An unsuccessful war was troublesome to the Roman people.
2. The Romans in battle throw spears and javelins.
3. The sailors fight with small swords in the war.
4. The long shield and the small sword were the cause of victory.
5. A helmet, a breastplate, a shield are the arms of a Roman.
6. A spear, a javelin, an arrow are the missiles of Romans.
7. The slaves wound the wild-beasts with missiles and stones.
8. The sailors avoid many missiles with the long shields.
9. The iron missile wounds the savage wolf.
10. Figures of eagles often adorn the long shields.

XX. NEUTERS IN -UM.

1. Many towns in Italy have a large market-place.
2. The market-place was always filled with slaves.
3. The Roman people love the baths and the theatre.
4. In the market-place were the temples of many gods.
5. The battles of the slaves were often hurtful to the statues in the forum.
6. The slaves fight in the streets with stones and swords.
7. Many masters were always in the baths and in the theatres.
8. The splendid shops were filled with many ornaments.
9. Flames were often hurtful to the shops and temples.
10. Mercury, the messenger of the gods, has many statues in the streets.

XXI. ADJECTIVES IN -US WITH MASC. SUBS. IN -A.

1. Strong sailors and timid farmers are inhabitants of the island.
2. A timid sailor avoids the great waves of the ocean.
3. The strong farmers plough the land with bulls.
4. The celebrated poets love the battles of the sailors.
5. Adverse winds are troublesome to good farmers.
6. The wicked sailors sacrifice bulls to Neptune.
7. The celebrated poet relates the victory of the queen.
8. Mercury, the god of eloquence, protects the celebrated poets.
9. Neptune, the god of the ocean, wounds the wicked sailors.
10. Adverse winds will always be troublesome to timid sailors.

XXII. *Romans and Carthaginians.*

1. The Romans were celebrated inhabitants of Italy.
2. The sailors of the Romans were vigorous and strong.
3. The inhabitants of Africa were industrious and skilful.
4. Many inhabitants of Africa plough the land of Sicily.
5. The skilful sailors of the Romans sail to Sicily.
6. The Roman sailors were not welcome to the Carthaginians.
7. The Romans overcome the Carthaginians in battle.
8. The Carthaginians sail to Africa with a favourable wind.
9. The skilful sailors of the Romans overcome the Carthaginians.
10. The worthy poets relate about the battles with great wisdom.

XXIII. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

EGO, 'I,' AND TU, 'THOU,' 'YOU.'

A Farmer and a Sailor.

1. I am an inhabitant of Britain, thou art a stranger.
2. The island is dear to me; the town delights you.
3. Pleasing to me are the streams, to you the ocean is dear.
4. A life in the woods is troublesome to you and dear to me.
5. I surpass you in-prudence (*abl.*), you surpass me in-patience (*abl.*).

6. If you will be fond of me, I shall always be fond of you.
7. Life will be pleasant to you, if you will be industrious.
8. You were always faithful to me; I shall never be hostile to you.
9. If you surpass me in-wisdom (*abl.*), I surpass you in-eloquence (*abl.*).
10. Different rules of life delight you and me.

XXIV. MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES IN **-ER**.

A Roman School.

1. The schools of the Roman boys were often in small sheds in the forum.
2. The boys always have attendants in the streets.
3. The attendants of the boys were good slaves.
4. The slaves carry books to school for the boys.
5. The attendants protect the boys in the streets of the forum.
6. The master of the school was often a Greek.
7. The boy repeats the Greek letters to the master.
8. The books of the poets delight the masters and boys.
9. The poets relate in the books about the victories of the heroes.
10. The boys name the books of the poet for the masters.

XXV. ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ER**.

Various Customs of the Romans.

1. The attendants sacrifice to the gods in the beautiful temples.
2. Bacchus, the god of poets, loves the tender goat.

3. Black bulls delight Neptune, the god of the Ocean.
4. Tender olive-trees were sacred to Minerva.
5. The beautiful Diana wounds with arrows the rough boar.
6. The arrows of the beautiful boy are dangerous to the tender deer.
7. Beautiful statues of Mercury adorn the Sacred Street.
8. The rough boars in the woods are dangerous to tender boys.
9. The beautiful deer avoid the spears of the heroes.
10. The farmers plough the rough field with black bulls.

XXVI. *Daedalus, the earliest Sculptor in Greece.*

1. The statues of Daedalus were large and beautiful.
2. The Greeks praise the beautiful statues of the workman.
3. A small boy was dear to the famous workman.
4. The great master praises the beautiful statues of the boy.
5. The statues of the boy surpass the statues of Daedalus.
6. Daedalus with great envy kills the tender boy.
7. The Greeks carry the workman to the judges.
8. The judges condemn the wicked man to (*ad*) the wild-beasts.
9. The workman by great prudence avoids the wild-beasts.
10. Daedalus sails to a beautiful island of Greece.

XXVII. *Daedalus escapes from Crete by flying.*

1. The tyrant of Crete does not love the famous workman.
2. A savage bull was the cause of the anger of the tyrant.
3. The servants of the ruler keep the workman in the island.
4. Daedalus prepares wings for the purpose of flight.
5. He prepares a journey near to the moon and stars.
6. He sails to the fields of ancient Italy.
7. In the lands of Italy he builds a temple to the gods.
8. He adorns the beautiful temple with many statues.
9. He gives the sacred wings to the god of the temple.
10. The Greeks and Romans reckon (have) Daedalus in the number of famous workmen.

XXVIII. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

NOS, 'WE,' AND **VOS**, 'YOU.'

Luxurious Athens and stern Sparta contrasted.

1. We are inhabitants of Sparta, you are strangers in the town.
2. Vigorous discipline delights us, you are fond of a pleasant life.
3. Different rules of life are dear to you and to us.
4. We are different from (a) you in-our pursuits.
5. We are content with the protection of spears; long walls protect you.

6. The olive and the rose are dear to us.
7. Few of you love a pleasant life.
8. To many of us the temple of Minerva is dear.
9. You were hostile to us: the Thebans were dangerous to you.
10. To many of us and few of you a pleasant life is dear.

XXIX. PERFECT OF SUM.

A Letter from Italy.

1. We have been in Italy. Where have you been?
2. If you have been in Britain, a letter will be welcome.
3. The history of the Roman people was dear to you at (in) school.
4. If we have never been in Italy, the history of Rome is known to us.
5. The towns were and are full of beautiful monuments.
6. Great was my joy; great will be yours, if you shall be in Italy.
7. In the streets and in the market-places were many statues of Mercury.
8. The inns were good, and many friends were known to us.
9. The inhabitants of Rome were friendly to us.
10. Horrid war has been destructive to the monuments of Italy, but there are still many statues in the town.

XXX. PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF SUM.*A Visit to Italy.*

1. I had been a long time in the town.
2. The beautiful monuments of the forum had been known to me.
3. Then we were in a beautiful inn in celebrated Campania.
4. Vesuvius was near to the gates of the town.
5. The fires of Vesuvius had been destructive to Pompeii.
6. Where a house had been, now there was a wall.
7. A beautiful island was near to the town.
8. Formerly there had been many temples in the island.
9. Where the dwellings had been, now there were ruins.
10. The history of the temples had been known to us, and the memory of the island will always be pleasant.

XXXI. FUTURE PERFECT OF SUM.*Polyphemus and Ulysses.*

Polyphemus. O barbarian, whence art thou? Where was thy native-land? Why art thou on my shore?

Ulysses. O Polyphemus, I am a Greek. My companions are great sailors. We have been for a long time on the ocean. The winds have been adverse to us. A woman was the cause of the Trojan war. The battles have been many in the Trojan fields. The war has been destructive to the town. Now we are in thy island on account of adverse winds. If thou wilt be kind, thy reward will be great. If thou art unfriendly, the gods will be adverse to thee.

Polyphemus. The inhabitants of Greece are foolish: you have been in a land of barbarians. I will be kind to you and your companions.

Ulysses. If your companions shall have been kind, we shall be grateful to you. We are under (in) the protection of the gods. The gods will be kind to your island.

Polyphemus. A beautiful gift shall be thine. Thy companions shall be pleasant meals. Then thou shalt be a meal.

XXXII. INDICATIVE MOOD OF SUM.

Dialogue between Two Boys and an Old Woman.

Caesar. Hail, O boy! Who is the master of the school?

Tullius. Marcellus was the master. Now a Greek is the lord.

Caesar. How many boys are in the school?

Tullius. Once we were many, now we are few.

Caesar. Where is thy slave?

Tullius. To-day he is in the fields.

Caesar. Where is the way to school?

Tullius. I am uncertain. My memory was always bad.

Caesar. Lo! here is an old-woman!

Tullius. O mistress! Where will be the way to the school of Marcellus?

Old Woman. The way is known to me. My shop is near the school.

Tullius. I shall be grateful to you, if the way shall be known to me.

Old Woman. Here is the temple of Saturn! The way to the right will be suitable to you.

Tullius. I am grateful to you, mistress.

XXXIII. INDICATIVE MOOD OF **SUM**.*A Master and Two Boys, Tullius and Caesar.*

Tullius. Hail! O master. Here is an industrious boy!

Master. Hail! O boy. Why art thou here?

Caesar. I shall be grateful, if the school shall have been known to me.

Master. Great is my joy, if a boy has been industrious.

Caesar. Great will be my thanks to you, if I shall be learned.

Master. If you shall be learned, the memory of school will be pleasing to you.

Caesar. I shall always be attentive and industrious.

Master. Thou art skilled in the Latin language (*genitive*). Here is a writing-tablet! The Greek letters will now be known to you.

Caesar. Farewell! To-morrow the letters will be known to me.

XXXIV. SUBSTANTIVES GENERALLY USED IN THE PLURAL.

The Romans in Britain.

1. The Romans formerly had many camps in Britain.
2. Large forces of the Romans sail to our island.
3. The Britons carry few and ancient arms.
4. The Roman forces overcome the barbarians of our native-land.
5. The arms and weapons of the strangers were destructive to the wretched barbarians.

6. The Romans attack the forces of the Britons with swords and spears and arrows.
7. The forces of the barbarians make ready for flight (prepare flight) and hasten to the woods.
8. Then the Romans protect a camp with ditches and ramparts.
9. The Britons do not build camps, but the ambushes were dangerous to the Roman forces.
10. The Romans protect the town with a ditch and a rampart.

XXXV. PLURAL SUBSTANTIVES.

A Roman Camp.

1. The moon was full and the waves were destructive to the Roman forces on the ocean.
2. Great was the danger of the forces in the island.
3. The camps were safe from danger but they had not corn.
4. The forces bring corn to the camp from the fields.
5. Many of the Romans were in the fields for the sake of the corn.
6. A few were in the camp for the sake of protection.
7. The forces of the barbarians hasten from ambush and attack the Romans.
8. The Romans throw darts and hasten to the camp.
9. The camp was protected by walls and ditches.
10. The Romans overcome the forces of the barbarians.

XXXVI. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Boadicea perishes in Battle with the Romans.

1. The Romans had large forces in Britain for many years.
2. By chance Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, was hostile to the Romans.
3. The Romans wound the beautiful queen with fierce blows.
4. The queen and (her) daughters supplicate the gods.
5. The Druids with fierce words urge on the queen to (*ad*) war.
6. 'Great has been the pride of Rome; great shall be the danger.'
7. 'The Gauls are attacking the gates of the town of Rome.'
8. 'Hostile arms shall be destructive to the native-land of the Romans.'
9. 'Thy people shall be master in lands where the eagles of the Romans have not been.'
10. The wretched queen fights and breathes out (her) life in the fierce battle.

XXXVII. FIRST CONJUGATION. PRESENT TENSE.

1. The Greeks attack the town of Troy for ten years.
2. At last the Greeks conceal a few men in a wooden horse.
3. The Trojans carry the wooden horse into the town.
4. The men in the wooden horse capture the town.
5. The splendid monuments of Troy are soon in flames.
6. The tired heroes hasten to their native-lands.
7. A few of the Greeks wander over the ocean for many years.

8. Adverse winds carry a few heroes out of their ways.
9. The angry gods raise the waves with fierce winds.
10. Ulysses by chance draws near to the island of the fierce Polyphemus.

XXXVIII. PRESENT AND FUTURE TENSES.

Ulysses and Polyphemus.

Polyphemus. O barbarian, whence dost thou sail? Why dost thou wander over the waves of the ocean?

Ulysses. I sail from the Trojan shores. I hasten to Greece.

Polyphemus. Why dost thou enter into my island?

Ulysses. Adverse winds drive our ships out of their courses.

Polyphemus. Thou art wandering far from thy native-land.

Ulysses. We implore help. Thou wilt assist us.

Polyphemus. We will not assist strangers. We will drive thee and thy comrades from our island.

Ulysses. The gods will help us. We supplicate our gods.

Polyphemus. We know-not the gods. Polyphemus surpasses the gods.

Ulysses. If thou will treat us well, the gods will load thy companions with rewards.

Polyphemus. We shall give a beautiful reward to you. Thy companions will give a meal to us.

Ulysses. If thy companions shall treat us ill, the angry gods will avenge us.

Polyphemus. We shall tear thy limbs, and we shall dine well.

Ulysses. Alas! Polyphemus and (his) comrades will tear and devour us! How shall I free my men from Poly-

phemus? We will give good wine to the great and savage tyrant. Then we shall destroy the eye of the monster with sharp stakes. So we shall free ourselves (*nos*) from Polyphemus. Then we shall hasten over the ocean to our father-land.

XXXIX. IMPERFECT TENSE.

1. Then Polyphemus was preparing a meal in the cave.
2. Not far off two Greeks were avoiding the monster.
3. The Cyclops throws the men to the earth.
4. Without delay he rends and devours the limbs.
5. But the Greeks in the cave were preparing a plan.
6. Large logs were burning on the hearth.
7. Without delay the comrades were seizing the logs.
8. Then with the sharp stakes they were blinding the eye of Polyphemus.
9. At once Ulysses was hastening to his ship.
10. Soon the Greeks were sailing from the island.

XL. PERFECT TENSE.

Aeneas escapes from Troy.

1. The Greeks fought for many years around the walls of Troy.
2. Aeneas, a Trojan hero, overcame many of the Greeks.
3. The gods often saved Aeneas out of the battle.
4. Then the fires of the Greeks devoured the town.
5. Aeneas seized the statues of his gods and hastened from the town.
6. Many companions sailed with the Trojan hero.
7. The angry gods raised great waves on the ocean.
8. Adverse winds carried the ships out of their courses.
9. By chance the ships drew near to the shores of Africa.
10. Dido loaded the fugitives with many gifts.

XLI. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Story of Aeneas.

1. 'For ten years we had overcome the Greeks in battle.'
2. 'Often we had preserved our town from danger.'
3. 'We had avoided many plans dangerous to Troy.'
4. 'Then the Greeks with great wisdom prepared a new plan.'
5. 'Firstly they had built a wooden horse on the shore.'
6. 'Then they had placed the horse before the gates of Troy.'
7. 'The heroes of the Greeks had hastened to ambush.'
8. 'But the Trojans dragged the horse through the gates.'
9. 'Soon the men hastened out of the horse and overcame the town.'
10. 'Troy was in flames and the Greeks had overcome us by a plan.'

XLII. *Story of Aeneas.*

1. 'We have wandered far from our native-land.'
2. 'The fierce Greeks destroyed our town and our temples.'
3. 'We are sailing to a new land and implore help.'
4. 'If thou wilt help us, O great queen, the gods will load thee with rewards.'
5. 'We have avoided the dangers of the ocean. Thou wilt help the wretched fugitives.'
6. 'Then we will sail to the shores of a new father-land.'
7. 'By chance we have sailed to your fields, O queen.'
8. 'Great will be our thanks, if thou wilt treat us well.'
9. 'The weary sailors implore your protection.'
10. 'If thou wilt not give us aid, the gods will avenge us.'

XLIII. VARIOUS TENSES.

Aeneas and Dido.

1. Soon the queen of the Trojans had loaded the Greeks with gifts.
2. The tender queen loves the weary fugitive.
3. The marriage however did not please the gods.
4. The messenger of the gods had hastened to Aeneas.
5. Then with many words Mercury blames the Trojan.
6. 'Why hast thou not already sailed for Italy?'
7. 'Thy comrades shall build a great town in the new father-land.'
8. 'The Trojan marriage does not please the gods.'
9. 'If thou wilt hasten from the city, thou wilt avoid many dangers.'
10. Without delay Aeneas was sailing to a new kingdom.

XLIV. *Dialogue. The Fall of Troy.*

Master. I have related to you about the Trojans. Where is Troy?

Boy. The Trojans used to live in the town. Now it is a ruin on the coast of Asia.

Master. Why is there a ruin, where the town was?

Boy. The Greeks attacked Troy for ten years and destroyed the town.

Master. Why did the Greeks sail to the coast of Troy?

Boy. A Trojan hero had seized a Greek woman.

Master. How did the Greeks capture the town?

Boy. Not in battle but by stratagem they overcame the Trojans.

Master. Where did the Greeks prepare an ambush?

Boy. They built a wooden horse. Then they pretend flight. They conceal a few heroes in the great horse. The other heroes hasten to their hiding-places on the coast. Great joy reigns in the Trojan camp.

XLV.

Master. Where did the Greeks place the wooden horse? .

Boy. They dragged the monster to the walls of Troy.

Master. Why did the Trojans carry the horse into the town?

Boy. They desire a gift for their angry gods.

Master. How did the Greeks prepare their plan?

Boy. After dark the heroes hasten out of the horse. After the long war great joy reigns in the town. The other Greeks hasten out of their hiding-places. Soon they overcome the Trojans. The beautiful temples of the gods are in flames. The Greeks kill many heroes, many women. A few Trojans hasten to their ships and sail across the ocean. Aeneas wanders to the coast of Italy. He builds a new town and prepares a great kingdom.



VOCABULARIES

I.

GENDER RULE. *Substantives of the First Declension end in -a, and are feminine, except a few names of males, which are masculine.*

SINGULAR.

insula, island.
patria, native-land, country.
rēgina, queen.
est, (he, she, it) is.
erat, (he, she, it) was.
et, *conj.*, and.
Britannia, Great Britain.
Hibernia, Ireland.
Alexandra, Alexandra (Queen of Britain).
Victōria, Victoria (the late Queen).

PLURAL.

insulae, islands.
patriae, native-lands.
rēginae, queens.
sunt, (they) are.

NOTE. In Latin there is no article. Hence **patria** means 'the country,' 'a country,' or simply 'country.'

II.

SINGULAR.

magna, great, large.
parva, small, little.
bona, good.
multa, much, many.

PLURAL.

magnae.
parvae.
bonae.
multae.

III.

figūra, a figure.**galea**, helmet.**hasta**, spear.**Britannia**, Britannia (the figure personified).**hab-et**, (he, she, it) has.**hab-ent**, (they) have.**orn-at**, (he, she, it) adorns.**orn-ant**, (they) adorn.

IV.

colōnia, colony.**Eurōpa**, Europe.**unda**, wave.**longa**, *adj.*, long.**port-at**, (he, she, it) carries.**port-ant**, (they) carry.**gubern-at**, (he, she, it) governs.**gubern-ant**, (they) govern.

V.

aquila, eagle.**columba**, dove.**praeda**, prey, booty.**sagitta**, arrow.**silva**, wood.**umbra**, shade.**cāra**, *adj.*, dear.**grāta**, *adj.*, pleasant, pleasing.**noxia**, *adj.*, hurtful.

VI.

audācia, boldness.**corōna**, garland, wreath, crown.**puella**, girl, maiden.**rosa**, rose.**plēna**, *adj.*, filled with, full of
(*followed by ablative*).**contenta**, *adj.*, contented with
(*followed by ablative*).**pugn-at**, (he, she, it) fights.**pugn-ant**, (they) fight.**vulner-at**, (he, she, it) wounds.**vulner-ant**, (they) wound.

VII.

am-at, (he, she, it) loves.**am-ant**, (they) love.**digna**, *adj.*, worthy of (*followed by ablative*).**non**, *adv.*, not.

VIII.

āra, altar.
dea, goddess.
flamma, flame.
lōrica, corselet, breastplate.
lūna, moon.
noctua, owl.
prūdētia, prudence.
sapientia, wisdom.
statua, statue.

victōria, victory.
Diāna, the goddess Diana.
Minerva, the goddess Minerva.
Italia, Italy.
Vesta, the goddess Vesta.
er-at, (he, she, it) was.
er-ant, (they) were.
saepe, *adv.*, often.

IX.

bestia, a wild-beast.
causa, cause.
filia, daughter (*dat. and abl.*
 filiabus).
fuga, flight.
pugna, fight, battle.
superbia, pride.
Lātōna, Latona.

Graecia, Greece.
Nioba, Niobe.
sancta, *adj.*, holy.
serv-at, (he, she, it) keeps or
 protects.
serv-ant, (they) keep or pro-
 tect.
semper, *adv.*, always.

X.

agricola, *m.*, farmer.
incola, *m.*, inhabitant.
nauta, *m.*, sailor.
stella, *f.*, star.
terra, *f.*, earth, land.

ar-at, (he, she, it) ploughs.
ar-ant, (they) plough.

XI.

diligentia, *-ae, f.*, diligence.
molesta, *adj.*, troublesome.
vita, *-ae, f.*, life.

sum, I am.
laud-at, (he, she, it) praises.
laud-ant, (they) praise.

XII.

er-ō, I shall be.
er-am, I was.

sī, *conj.*, if.

XIII.

SECOND DECLENSION.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES IN -us.

amicus , -i, <i>m.</i> , friend.	contentus , <i>adj.</i> , contented with (<i>abl.</i>).
hortus , -i, <i>m.</i> , garden.	magnus , <i>adj.</i> , great, large.
dominus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a master, lord.	noxius , <i>adj.</i> , hurtful.
servus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a slave.	dignus , <i>adj.</i> , worthy of (<i>abl.</i>).
bonus , <i>adj.</i> , good.	malus , <i>adj.</i> , bad, wicked.
cārus , <i>adj.</i> , dear.	

XIV.

numerus , -i, <i>m.</i> , number.	parvus , <i>adj.</i> , small.
rivus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a stream, (small) river.	plēnus , <i>adj.</i> , full of (<i>abl.</i>).
dat , (he, she, it) gives.	in , <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl.</i> , in, on.
dant , (they) give.	

XV.

cervus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a stag.	vast-at , (he, she, it) lays waste.
lupus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a wolf.	vast-ant , (they) lay waste.

XVI.

equus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a horse.	nōn , not.
campus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a plain.	paucus , <i>adj.</i> , few.
multus , <i>adj.</i> , much, many.	

XVII.

āla , -ae, <i>f.</i> , a wing.	Mercurius , <i>m.</i> , Mercury.
ēloquentia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , eloquence.	Neptūnus , <i>m.</i> , Neptune.
deus , -i, <i>m.</i> , a god.	Sāturnus , <i>m.</i> , Saturn.
nuntius , -ii, <i>m.</i> , messenger.	Olympus , -i, <i>m.</i> , Olympus.
ōceanus , -i, <i>m.</i> , ocean.	habit-at , dwells, lives.
populus , -i, <i>m.</i> , people.	habit-ant , dwell, live.
taurus , -i, <i>m.</i> , bull.	mact-at , sacrifices.
Rōmānus , <i>adj.</i> , Roman.	mact-ant , sacrifice.

XVIII.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
 forum, -i, *n.*, a forum, market-
 place.
 oppidum, -i, *n.*, a town.
 ornāmentum, -i, *n.*, ornament,
 decoration.
 proelium, -i, *n.*, battle.
 templum, -i, *n.*, temple.
 de, *prep. with abl.*, about.

adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unsuc-
 cessful, adverse.
 horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough ;
 horrid, savage.
 longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.
 obnoxius, *adj.*, exposed.
 splendidus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 splendid.
 secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pros-
 perous, successful.

XIX.

arma, armōrum, *n. pl.*, arms
 (defensive armour).
 gladius, -ii, *m.*, a sword.
 pilum, -i, *n.*, a javelin (for
 hurling at the enemy).
 poēta, -ae, *m.*, a poet.
 saxum, -i, *n.*, a stone (large).
 scūtum, -i, *n.*, a shield (oblong
 and covered with leather).

tēlum, -i, *n.*, a missile (weapon
 for throwing).
 ferreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, iron,
 made of iron.
 molestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, trouble-
 some.
 iact-at, throws.
 iact-ant, throw.
 vit-at, avoids.
 vit-ant, avoid.

XX.

iūdictum, -ii, *n.*, trial (judicial).
 locus, -i, *m.*, a place.
 negōtium, -ii, *n.*, business.
 pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money.
 publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, public.
 schola, -ae, *f.*, a school.

taberna, -ae, *f.*, a shop, shed ;
 inn, tavern.
 thermæ, -ārum, *f.*, baths
 (warm).
 theātrum, -i, *n.*, a theatre.
 via, -ae, *f.*, a street.

XXI.

clārus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , famous, celebrated.	timidus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , timid.
herba , -ae, <i>f.</i> , grass, plant.	validus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , strong.
secundus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , favourable.	narr-at , relates.
	narr-ant , relate.
	ventus , -i, <i>m.</i> , the wind.

XXII.

Africa , -ae, <i>f.</i> , Africa.	Sicilia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , Sicily.
antiquus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , ancient.	ad , <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i> , to.
industrius , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , industrious.	dēlect-at , pleases.
peritus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , skilful, skilled in (<i>with gen.</i>).	dēlect-ant , please.
strēnuus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , vigorous.	nāvig-at , sails.
Poeni , -ōrum, <i>m.</i> , the Carthaginians.	nāvig-ant , sail.
	super-at , overcomes, surpasses.
	super-ant , overcome, surpass.

XXIII.

ā , <i>ab</i> (<i>before a vowel</i>), <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl.</i> , from.	patientia , -ae, <i>f.</i> , patience.
advena , -ae, <i>m.</i> , a stranger.	periculōsus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , dangerous (<i>dat.</i>).
cupidus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , fond (<i>gen.</i>).	rēgula , -ae, <i>f.</i> , a rule.
ego , <i>pers. pron.</i> , I.	studium , -ii, <i>n.</i> , pursuit, taste.
tū , <i>pers. pron.</i> , thou.	supero , 1st <i>pers. sing.</i> , I surpass.
diversus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , different.	super-as , 2nd <i>pers. sing.</i> , you surpass.
fīdus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , faithful.	tūtus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , safe.
inimicus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , hostile, unfriendly (<i>with dat.</i>).	
molestus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , troublesome, disagreeable (<i>dat.</i>).	

XXIV.

Graecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Greek.
littera, -ae, *f.*, a letter (of the alphabet); *in plural*, a letter, an epistle.
liber, -bri, *m.*, a book.
lūdus, -i, *m.*, a school.
magister, -tri, *m.*, a master (teacher).
minister, -tri, *m.*, an attendant, servant.
puer, -eri, *m.*, a boy (to the age of seventeen).

vir, viri, *m.*, a man, a hero.
ēduc-at, educates.
ēduc-ant, educate.
iter-at, repeats.
iter-ant, repeat.
nōmin-at, names.
nōmin-ant, name.
spect-at, looks at.
spect-ant, look at.
semper, *adv.*, always.

XXV.

asper, -era, -erum, *adj.*, rough, savage.
miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*, wretched.
tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*, tender.
niger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, black.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *adj.*, beautiful.

sacer, -cra, -erum, *adj.*, sacred.
ager, agri, *m.*, field, land.
aper, apri, *m.*, a boar.
caper, capri, *m.*, a goat.
oliva, -ae, *f.*, olive-tree, olive.
Bacchus, -i, *m.*, Bacchus (the god of wine).

XXVI.

arbiter, -tri, *m.*, umpire, judge.
causā, *abl.*, for the sake of, on account of (*placed after subst. takes the genitive*).
faber, -bri, *m.*, a workman.
Daedalus, -i, *m.*, Daedalus.
Minōs, *m.*, Minos.
invidia, -ae, *f.*, envy.
tectum, -i, *n.*, a roof, a dwelling, house.

damn-at, condemns.
damn-ant, condemn.
nec-at, kills.
nec-ant, kill.
regn-at, reigns.
regn-ant, reign.
aedific-at, builds.
aedific-ant, build.
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.

XXVII.

ira, -ae, *f.*, anger.
par-at, prepares.
par-ant, prepare.
proper-at, hastens.
proper-ant, hasten.

finitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near
 (with *dat.*).
tyrannus, -i, *m.*, tyrant, ruler.
via, -ae, *f.*, a journey.
Gallus, -i, *m.*, a Gaul.

XXVIII.

Athēnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, Athens
 (the capital of Attica in
 Greece).
disciplina, -ae, *f.*, discipline.
dōnum, -i, *n.*, a gift.
dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
iūcundus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 pleasant.
Lycurgus, -i, *m.*, Lycurgus
 (a Spartan lawgiver).
mundus, -i, *m.*, the world.
mūrus, -i, *m.*, a wall.

Mūsa, -ae, *f.*, a Muse (goddess
 of art, poetry, or music).
perniciōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, de-
 structive.
praesidium, -ii, *n.*, protection,
 defence.
Sparta, -ae, *f.*, Sparta (a large
 town in the South of
 Greece).
Thēbāni, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the
 Thebans.

XXIX.

gaudium, -ii, *n.*, joy.
historia, -iae, *f.*, history, story.
memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory,
 mention.
monumentum, -i, *n.*, a monu-
 ment, building.
Rōma, -ae, *f.*, the city of Rome.
nōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, known.

nunquam, *adv.*, never.
nūper, *adv.*, lately.
tum, *adv.*, then, at that time.
tuus, -a, -um, *possess. pron.*,
 thy, your (referring to one
 person).
ubi, *adv.*, where? (*interrog.*) or
 where.

XXX.

adhuc, *adv.*, still.
diū, *adv.*, for a long time.
fenestra, -ae, *f.*, a window.
iam, *adv.*, now, already.
incendium, -ii, *n.*, fire, con-
 flagration.
mirus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonderful.
olim, *adv.*, once, formerly.
porta, -ae, *f.*, a gate.
prope, *prep. with acc.*, near.
ruīna, -ae, *f.*, ruin.

tabula, -ae, *f.*, picture, paint-
 ing.
Campānia, -ae, *f.*, Campania.
Capreae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, the is-
 land of Capri.
Pompēii, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the
 town of Pompeii.
Vesuvius, -ii, *m.*, Vesuvius
 (the volcano).

XXXI.

annus, -i, *m.*, a year.
barbarus, -i, *m.*, a stranger.
benignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, kind.
cēna, -ae, *f.*, a meal.
cūr, *adv.*, why?
circā, *prep. acc.*, around.
fēmina, -ae, *f.*, a woman.
grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, grateful.
malum, -i, *n.*, an ill, mis-
 fortune.
meus, -a, -um, *possess. pron.*,
 my, mine.
poena, -ae, *f.*, punishment,
 penalty.
Polyphēmus, -i, *m.*, Polyphe-
 mus.

praemium, -ii, *n.*, reward,
 prize.
procella, -ae, *f.*, storm.
socius, -ii, *m.*, ally, companion.
stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish.
Trōia, -ae, *f.*, Troy (a town in
 Asia Minor).
Trōiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Trojan.
tūtēla, -ae, *f.*, protection.
Ulixes, *m.*, Ulysses.
unde, *adv.*, whence?
vester, **vestra**, **vestrum**, *possess.*
pron., your (of more than
 one person).
per, *prep. with acc.*, through.

XXXII.

aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, fitting.
 attentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, attentive.
 dextra, -ae, *f.*, right hand; ad dextram, to the right.
 domina, -ae, *f.*, mistress, lady.
 ecce, *adv.*, lo! or behold! here is (*with nom.*, as, ecce puer, lo! here is a boy).
 grātia, -ae, *f.*, thanks.
 habeo, I have, give.
 hodiē, *adv.*, to-day.
 igitur, *conj.*, therefore, then.
 incertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain.

mox, *adv.*, soon.
 iuxtā, *prep. acc.*, near.
 magis, *comp. adv.*, more.
 nonne, *interrog.*, not; nonne est, is not?
 periculum, -i, *n.*, danger.
 procul, *adv.*, far off.
 quid, *n.*, what?
 quis, *m. and f.*, who?
 quot, *indecl. adj.*, how many?
 salvē, hail! good-day!
 sed, *conj.*, but.
 semel, *adv.*, once.
 valē, farewell.
 vetula, -ae, *f.*, an old woman.

XXXIII.

autem, *conj.*, but.
 Capitōlium, -ii, *n.*, the Capitol (a hill at Rome, with temple of Jupiter).
 crās, *adv.*, to-morrow.
 doctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, learned.
 ēheu, *interj.*, alas!
 hic, *adv.*, here.
 hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour, time.
 ignāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, idle.
 Latinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, Latin.
 lingua, -ae, *f.*, language.
 magistra, -ae, *f.*, mistress.
 Marcellus, -i, *m.*, Marcellus.
 mora, -ae, *f.*, delay.

nam, *conj.*, for.
 nimis, *adv.*, too.
 nunc, *adv.*, now.
 optimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, best.
 ostium, -ii, *n.*, door.
 proximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, next.
 quoque, *adv.*, also.
 sēro, *adv.*, late.
 stilus, -i, *m.*, a stilus (instrument for writing by scratching on wax).
 studiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, industrious.
 tabella, -ae, *f.*, tablet (for writing).

XXXIV.

Britanni, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Britons.

captivus, -i, *m.*, a captive.

castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, a camp.

cōpiaē, -ārum, *f. pl.*, forces.

fossa, -ae, *f.*, a ditch.

habēbant, they had.

insidiaē, -ārum, *f. pl.*, an ambush.

noster, -tra, -trum, *possess. pron.*, our.

oppugn-ant, they attack.

post, *prep. (acc.)*, after, behind.

quattuor, *num. adj.*, four.

tenēbrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, darkness, dark.

vallum, -i, *n.*, a wall, rampart.

XXXV.

ex, *prep. with abl.*, out of, from (occasionally ē before consonants).

forte, *adv.*, by chance.

frūmentum, -i, *n.*, corn.

Gallia, -ae, *f.*, Gaul (modern France).

Gallus, -i, *m.*, a Gaul.

latēbrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, hiding place.

proper-ant, they hasten.

sic, *adv.*, thus.

subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.

XXXVI.

Boadicea, -ae, *f.*, Boadicea (an ancient British Queen).

cēl-at, she conceals.

Druidae, -ārum, *m.*, the Druids (priests and wise men of the ancient Britons).

effl-at, she breathes out.

Icēni, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Iceni (a people of Norfolk).

incit-ant, they urge on.

ōr-ant, they implore, supplicate.

pallium, -ii, *n.*, a cloak.

plāga, -ae, *f.*, a blow.

quadrigae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, a four-horsed chariot.

rēgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, royal.

saevitia, -ae, *f.*, cruelty.

saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cruel, fierce.

tract-ant, they handle, treat.

XXXVII.

agito, *i v. a.*, I raise, disturb.
 appropinquo, *i v. n.*, I draw
 near to (*followed by ad*
 with acc.).
 Asia, *-ae, f.*, Asia Minor.
 cum, *prep. with abl.*, with.
 Cyclops, *a*, Cyclops (fabulous
 race of giants in Sicily).
 decem, *num. adj.*, ten.
 erro, *i v. n.*, I wander.
 expugno, *i v. a.*, I take by
 storm, capture.
 fessus, *-a, -um, adj.*, tired,
 weary.

flagro, *i v. n.*, I am in flames,
 burn.
 fugo, *i v. a.*, I put to flight,
 drive away.
 in, *prep. with acc.*, into.
 irātus, *-a, -um, adj.*, angry.
 ligneus, *-a, -um, adj.*, wooden.
 per, *prep. with acc.*, over.
 praeclārus, *-a, -um, adj.*,
 famous.
 tandem, *adv.*, at length, at last.
 tutō, *adv.*, safely.
 via, *-ae, f.*, path, course.

XXXVIII.

acūtus, *-a, -um, adj.*, sharp.
 auxilium, *-ii, n.*, help, aid.
 bene, *adv.*, well.
 caeco, *i v. a.*, I blind.
 carina, *-ae, f.*, a bark, ship.
 cōno, *i v. n.*, I dine.
 dēvoro, *i v. a.*, I devour.
 do, *i v. a.*, I give (*fut. dabo*).
 hūc, *adv.*, hither.
 ignōro, *i v. a.*, I know not,
 am ignorant of.
 intro, *i v. a. and n.*, I enter.
 iuvo, *i v. a.*, I help, assist.
 lacero, *i v. a.*, I tear, rend.
 libero, *i v. a.*, I set free.
 lignum, *-i, n.*, wood, stake, log
 of wood.
 male, *adv.*, badly, ill.

membrum, *-i, n.*, a limb.
 monstrum, *-i, n.*, a monster.
 nāvigo, *i v. n.*, I sail.
 oculus, *-i, m.*, an eye.
 onero, *i v. a.*, I load.
 ōra, *-ae, f.*, coast.
 ōro, *i v. a.*, I implore.
 paro, *i v. a.*, I prepare.
 porto, *i v. a.*, I carry.
 quōmodo, *adv.*, how?
 regnum, *-i, n.*, a kingdom.
 rogo, *i v. a.*, I ask.
 spēlunca, *-ae, f.*, a cave.
 supero, *i v. a.*, I surpass, over-
 come.
 tracto, *i v. a.*, I treat, handle.
 vindico, *i v. a.*, I avenge.

XXXIX.

consilium, -i, *n.*, a plan.
duo, *num. adj.*, two (*acc. masc.*
duos).
focus, -i, *m.*, hearth.
iacto, *1 v. a.*, I throw.
neco, *1 v. a.*, I kill.
rapto, *1 v. a.*, I seize, drag.

sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.
statim, *adv.*, immediately, at
 once.
suus, -a, -um, *possess. pron.*,
 his, her, its, their.
violentia, -ae, *f.*, violence.

XL.

Achilles, *m.*, Achilles (a Greek
 hero at the siege of Troy).
Aenēas, -ae, *m.*, Aeneas (a
 Trojan hero).
aliquando, *adv.*, once upon a
 time, one day.
Dido, *f.*, Dido (queen of Car-
 thage).
migro, *1 v. n.*, I migrate.

narro, *1 v. a.*, I relate.
primum, *adv.*, firstly.
profuga, -ae, *m.*, an exile, fugi-
 tive.
pugno, *1 v. n.*, I fight.
servo, *1 v. a.*, I protect, pre-
 serve.
transporto, *1 v. a.*, I carry
 across.

XLI.

cēlātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, concealed.
cēlo, *1 v. a.*, I conceal.
cēteri, -ae, -a, *adj.*, the others,
 the rest.
dolus, -i, *m.*, craft, stratagem.

loco, *1 v. a.*, I place.
novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
oppugno, *1 v. a.*, I attack.
vasto, *1 v. a.*, I lay waste,
 destroy.

XLII.

caelum, -i, *n.*, heaven.
Dēlōs, -i, *f.*, Delos (an island
 near Greece).
invito, *1 v. a.*, I invite.
iterum, *adv.*, again.
Phoebus, -i, *m.*, Phoebus (god
 of the sun).

quō, *adv.*, whither?
responsum, -i, *n.*, an answer.
significo, *1 v. a.*, I make
 known.
trans, *prep. with acc.*, across.
verbum, -i, *n.*, a word.
vito, *1 v. a.*, I avoid.

XLIII.

cesso , 1 <i>v. n.</i> , I linger, delay.	ibi , <i>adv.</i> , there.
coniugium , -ii, <i>n.</i> , marriage.	impero , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I order.
culpo , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I blame.	nuptiae , -arum, <i>f. pl.</i> , wedding.
dēlecto , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I please.	opto , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I desire.
frustrā , <i>adv.</i> , in vain.	tamen , <i>conj.</i> , however.

XLIV.

aedifico , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I build.	expugno , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I capture,
ante , <i>prep. with acc.</i> , before, in	take by storm.
front of.	quot , <i>indecl. adj.</i> , how many?
dē , <i>prep. with abl.</i> , about.	simulo , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I pretend.

XLV.

dēsertus , -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , deserted.	vōtum , -i, <i>n.</i> , an offering.
laudo , 1 <i>v. a.</i> , I praise.	

NOTE. The words **autem**, 'but'; **igitur**, 'therefore'; and **tamen**, 'however,' never stand first in a sentence, but usually occupy the second place.

LATIN-ENGLISH INDEX

ā, *ab*, *prep. with abl.*, from.
acūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharp.
ad, *prep. with acc.*, to, towards.
adhūc, *adv.*, still, yet.
advena, -ae, *m.*, a stranger.
adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, adverse, unsuccessful.
aedifico, *i v. a.*, I build.
ager, -gri, *m.*, field.
agito, *i v. a.*, I raise, disturb.
agricola, -ae, *m.*, farmer.
āla, -ae, *f.*, wing.
aliquando, *adv.*, once upon a time.
amicus, -i, *m.*, a friend.
amo, *i v. a.*, I love.
animus, -i, *m.*, mind, courage.
annus, -i, *m.*, year.
ante, *prep. with acc.*, before.
antiquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ancient.
aper, -pri, *m.*, a boar.
appropinquo, *i v. a.*, I approach.
aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable.
aquila, -ae, *f.*, eagle.
āra, -ae, *f.*, altar.
arbiter, -tri, *m.*, umpire.
arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.
aro, *i v. a.*, I plough.

asper, -era, -erum, *adj.*, rough.
attentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, attentive.
audācia, -ae, *f.*, boldness.
autem, *conj.*, but.
auxilium, -ii, *n.*, help.
barbarus, -i, *m.*, a stranger, barbarian.
bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
bene, *adv.*, well.
benignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, kind.
bestia, -ae, *f.*, wild-beast.
bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good.
caeco, *i v. a.*, I blind.
caelum, -i, *n.*, heaven.
campus, -i, *m.*, a plain.
caper, -pri, *m.*, a goat.
captivus, -i, *m.*, a captive.
carina, -ae, *f.*, a ship, bark.
cārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear.
castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, a camp.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason.
causā, *abl.*, for the sake of.
cōlātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, concealed.
cōlo, *i v. a.*, I conceal.
cēna, -ae, *f.*, a meal.
cēno, *i v. n.*, I dine.

cervus, -i, *m.*, a stag, deer.
 cesso, *i v. n.*, I linger.
 cœteri, -ae, -a, *adj. pl.*, the rest.

circā, *prep. with acc.*, around.
 clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, celebrated.
 colōnia, -ae, *f.*, colony.
 columba, -ae, *f.*, a dove.
 coniugium, -ii, *n.*, marriage.
 consilium, -ii, *n.*, plan.
 contentus, -a, -um, *adj. with abl.*, contented with.
 cōpia, -arum, *f. pl.*, forces.
 corōna, -ae, *f.*, garland.
 crās, *adv.*, to-morrow.
 culpo, *i v. a.*, I blame.
 cum, *prep. with abl.*, with.
 cupidus, -a, -um, *adj. with gen.*, fond, fond of.
 cūr, *adv.*, why?

dabo, *fut. of do*, I shall give.
 damno, *i v. a.*, I condemn.
 dē, *prep. with abl.*, about.
 dea, -ae, *f.*, goddess.
 decem, *num. adj.*, ten.
 dēlecto, *i v. a.*, I please.
 dēsertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, deserted.
 deus, dei, *m.*, a god.
 dēvoro, *i v. a.*, I devour.
 dextra, -ae, *f.*, right hand;
 ad dextram, to the right.
 dignus, -a, -um, *adj. with abl.*, worthy of.
 diligētia, -ae, *f.*, diligence.
 disciplina, -ae, *f.*, discipline.
 diū, *adv.*, for a long time.
 diversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, different.
 do, *i v. a.*, I give.
 doctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, learned.
 dolus, -i, *m.*, stratagem.
 domina, -ae, *f.*, a mistress.
 dominus, -i, *m.*, a master.

dōnum, -i, *n.*, a gift.
 duo, *num. adj.*, two.
 dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
 ē, *prep. with abl.*, out of.
 ecce, *interj.*, lo! or behold!
 here is.
 ēduco, *i v. a.*, I educate.
 efflo, *i v. a.*, I breathe out.
 ego, *i pers. pron.*, I.
 ēheu, *interj.*, alas!
 ēloquentia, -ae, *f.*, eloquence.
 equus, -i, *m.*, a horse.
 erro, *i v. a.*, I wander.
 et, *conj.*, and.
 ex, *prep. with abl.*, out of.
 expugno, *i v. a.*, I capture.

faber, -bri, *m.*, a workman.
 fēmina, -ae, *f.*, a woman.
 fenestra, -ae, *f.*, a window.
 ferreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of iron.
 fessus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weary.
 fidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, faithful.
 figūra, -ae, *f.*, figure.
 filia, -ae, *f.*, daughter.
 filius, -ii, *m.*, son.
 finitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near
 (with dat.).

flagro, *i v. a.*, I burn.
 flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame.
 focus, -i, *m.*, hearth.
 forte, *adv.*, by chance.
 forum, -i, *n.*, a market-place.
 fossa, -ae, *f.*, a ditch.
 frūmentum, -i, *n.*, corn.
 frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.
 fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
 fugo, *i v. a.*, I put to flight.

galea, -ae, *f.*, a helmet.
 gaudium, -ii, *n.*, joy.
 gladius, -ii, *m.*, sword.

grātia, -ae, *f.*, thanks; *est tibi gratia*, I thank you.

grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasing, grateful.

guberno, *i v. a.*, I govern.

habeo, *2 v. a.*, I have.

habito, *i v. n.*, I dwell, live.

hasta, -ae, *f.*, a spear.

herba, -ae, *f.*, grass.

Hibernia, -ae, *f.*, Ireland.

hic, *adv.*, here.

historia, -ae, *f.*, history.

hodiē, *adv.*, to-day.

hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour.

horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough.

hortus, -i, *m.*, garden.

hūc, *adv.*, hither.

iacto, *i v. a.*, I throw.

iam, *adv.*, now, already.

ibi, *adv.*, there.

igitur, *conj.*, therefore, then.

ignāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, idle.

ignōro, *i v. a.*, I do not know.

impero, *i v. a.*, I order.

incendium, -ii, *n.*, a fire.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain.

incito, *i v. a.*, I urge on.

incola, -ae, *m.*, an inhabitant.

industrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, industrious.

inimicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hostile.

insidiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, ambush.

insula, -ae, *f.*, an island.

intro, *i v. a.*, I enter.

invidia, -ae, *f.*, envy.

invito, *i v. a.*, I invite.

ira, -ae, *f.*, anger.

irātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, angry.

itero, *i v. a.*, I repeat.

iterum, *adv.*, again.

iūcundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasant.

iūdicium, -ii, *n.*, a trial.

iuvo, *i v. a.*, I assist, help.

iuxtā, *prep. with acc.*, near.

lacero, *i v. a.*, I tear, rend.

latēbrae, -arum, *f. pl.*, hiding-place.

laudo, *i v. a.*, I praise.

liber, -bri, *m.*, a book.

libero, *i v. a.*, I set free.

ligneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wooden.

lignum, -i, *n.*, a log of wood.

lingua, -ae, *f.*, language.

littera, -ae, *f.*, a letter (of alphabet).

litterae, -arum, *pl.*, a letter (epistle) or literature.

loco, *i v. a.*, I place.

locus, -i, *m.*, a place.

longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.

lōrica, -ae, *f.*, breastplate.

lūdus, -i, *m.*, school.

lūna, -ae, *f.*, the moon.

lupus, -i, *m.*, wolf.

macto, *i v. a.*, I sacrifice.

magis, *comp. adv.*, more.

magister, -tri, *m.*, master, teacher.

magistra, -ae, *f.*, mistress.

magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.

male, *adv.*, badly.

malum, -i, *n.*, misfortune.

malus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad.

membrum, -i, *n.*, limb.

memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory.

meus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, my, mine.

migro, *i v. n.*, I migrate.

minister, -tri, *m.*, a servant.

mirus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonderful.

miser, -era, -erum, *adj.*,
 wretched.
 molestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, trouble-
 some.
 monstrum, -i, *n.*, monster.
 monumentum, -i, *n.*, monu-
 ment.
 mora, -ae, *f.*, delay.
 mox, *adv.*, soon.
 multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, many,
 much.
 mundus, -i, *m.*, world.
 mŭrus, -i, *m.*, wall.
 Mŭsa, -ae, *f.*, a muse.

 nam, *conj.*, for.
 narro, *i v. a.*, I relate.
 nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor.
 nāvigo, *i v. n.*, I sail.
 neco, *i v. a.*, I kill.
 negōtium, -ii, *n.*, business.
 niger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, black.
 nimis, *adv.*, too, too much.
 noctua, -ae, *f.*, an owl.
 nōmino, *i v. a.*, I name.
 nōn, *adv.*, not.
 nonne, *adv. interrog.*, not?
 noster, -tra, -trum, *poss. pron.*,
 our.
 nōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, known.
 novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
 noxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, hurtful.
 numerus, -i, *m.*, number.
 nunc, *adv.*, now.
 nunquam, *adv.*, never.
 nuntius, -ii, *m.*, messenger.
 nŭper, *adv.*, lately.
 nuptiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, wedding.

 ōceanus, -i, *m.*, ocean.
 oculus, -i, *m.*, eye.
 ōlim, *adv.*, formerly.
 onero, *i v. a.*, I load.

oppidum, -i, *n.*, a town.
 oppugno, *i v. a.*, I attack.
 optimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, best.
 opto, *i v. a.*, I desire.
 ōra, -ae, *f.*, coast, shore.
 ornāmentum, -i, *n.*, ornament.
 orno, *i v. a.*, I adorn.
 ōro, *i v. a.*, I implore, beseech.
 ostium, -ii, *n.*, door.

 pallium, -ii, *n.*, cloak.
 paro, *i v. a.*, I prepare.
 parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
 patientia, -ae, *f.*, patience.
 patria, -ae, *f.*, native-land.
 paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few.
 pecūnia, -ae, *f.*, money.
 per, *prep. with acc.*, over,
 through, by.
 periculōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dan-
 gerous.
 periculum, -i, *n.*, danger.
 peritus, -a, -um, *adj. with gen.*,
 skilful, skilled in.
 perniciōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, de-
 structive.
 pilum, -i, *n.*, a javelin.
 plāga, -ae, *f.*, a blow.
 plēnus, -a, -um, *adj. with abl.*,
 full, filled with.
 poena, -ae, *f.*, punishment,
 penalty.
 Poeni, -orum, *m. pl.*, Cartha-
 ginians.
 poeta, -ae, *m.*, poet.
 populus, -i, *m.*, the people.
 porta, -ae, *f.*, gate.
 porto, *i v. a.*, I carry.
 post, *prep. with acc.*, after,
 behind.
 praec̄lārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, famous.
 praeda, -ae, *f.*, prey, booty.
 praemium, -ii, *n.*, reward.

praesidium, -ii, *n.*, protection.
primum, *adv.*, firstly.
procella, -ae, *f.*, storm.
procul, *adv.*, far off.
proelium, -ii, *n.*, battle.
profuga, -ae, *m.*, exile.
prope, *prep. with acc.*, near.
propero, *i v. n.*, I hasten.
propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near.
proximus, -a, -um, *adj.*, next.
prudentia, -ae, *f.*, prudence.
publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, public.
puella, -ae, *f.*, girl, maiden.
puer, -eri, *m.*, boy.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.
pugno, *i v. n.*, I fight.
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *adj.*, beautiful.

quadrigae, -arum, *f. pl.*, a four-horsed chariot.
quattuor, *num. adj.*, four.
quid, *n. interrog. pron.*, what?
quis, *m. and f. interrog. pron.*, who?
quō, *adv.*, whither?
quōmodo, *adv.*, how?
quoque, *adv.*, also.
quot, *indecl. adj.*, how many?

rapto, *i v. a.*, I seize, drag.
rēgina, -ae, *f.*, queen.
rēgius, -a, -um, *adj.*, royal.
regno, *i v. n.*, I reign.
regnum, -i, *n.*, kingdom.
rēgula, -ae, *f.*, a rule.
responsum, -i, *n.*, an answer.
rīvus, -i, *m.*, a stream.
rogo, *i v. a.*, I ask.
rosa, -ae, *f.*, a rose.
ruīna, -ae, *f.*, ruin.

sacer, -cra, -erum, *adj.*, sacred.

saepe, *adv.*, often.
saevitia, -ae, *f.*, cruelty.
saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cruel.
sagitta, -ae, *f.*, arrow.
salvē, *imper.*, hail! good-day!
sanctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, holy.
sapientia, -ae, *f.*, wisdom.
saxum, -i, *n.*, a stone.
schola, -ae, *f.*, school.
scūtum, -i, *n.*, shield.
secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, prosperous, favourable.
sed, *conj.*, but.
semel, *adv.*, once.
semper, *adv.*, always.
sērō, *adv.*, late.
servo, *i v. a.*, I keep, protect, rescue.
servus, -i, *m.*, a slave.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sic, *adv.*, thus.
significo, *i v. a.*, I make known.
silva, -ae, *f.*, a wood.
simulo, *i v. a.*, I pretend.
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.
socius, -ii, *m.*, companion.
specto, *i v. a.*, I look at.
spēlunca, -ae, *f.*, a cave.
splendidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, splendid.
statim, *adv.*, immediately.
statua, -ae, *f.*, a statue.
stella, -ae, *f.*, a star.
stilus, -i, *m.*, a stilus.
strēnuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, vigorous.
studiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, industrious.
studium, -ii, *n.*, pursuit.
stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish.
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.
sum, *v. n.*, I am.
superbia, -ae, *f.*, pride.

supero, 1 *v. a.*, I surpass, overcome.

suus, -a, -um, *reflex. pron.*, his, her, its, their.

tabella, -ae, *f.*, a tablet.

taberna, -ae, *f.*, shop, inn.

tabula, -ae, *f.*, a painting.

tamen, *conj.*, however.

tandem, *adv.*, at length.

taurus, -i, *m.*, a bull.

tectum, -i, *n.*, roof, dwelling.

tēlum, -i, *n.*, a missile.

templum, -i, *n.*, a temple.

tenēbrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, darkness.

tener, -era, -erum, *adj.*, tender.

terra, -ae, *f.*, land, earth.

theātrum, -i, *n.*, theatre.

thermae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, baths.

timidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, timid.

tracto, 1 *v. a.*, I handle, treat.

trans, *prep. with acc.*, across.

transporto, 1 *v. a.*, I carry across.

tū, 2 *pers. pron.*, thou.

tum, *adv.*, then.

tūtēla, -ae, *f.*, protection.

tūtō, *adv.*, safely.

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe, protected.

tuus, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, thy.

tyrannus, -i, *m.*, a ruler.

ubi, *adv.*, where? or where.

umbra, -ae, *f.*, shade.

unda, -ae, *f.*, wave.

unde, *adv.*, whence?

valē, *imper.*, farewell!

validus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.

vallum, -i, *n.*, rampart.

vasto, 1 *v. a.*, I lay waste.

ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.

verbum, -i, *n.*, a word.

vester, -tra, -trum, *poss. pron.*, your.

vetula, -ae, *f.*, an old woman.

via, -ae, *f.*, street, course.

victōria, -ae, *f.*, victory.

vindico, 1 *v. a.*, I avenge.

vīnum, -i, *n.*, wine.

violētia, -ae, *f.*, violence.

vir, *virī*, *m.*, man, hero.

vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.

vīto, 1 *v. a.*, I avoid.

vōtum, -i, *n.*, an offering.

vulnero, 1 *v. a.*, I wound.

ENGLISH-LATIN INDEX

about, *dē* (*prep. with abl.*).
 account (on account of), *causā*
 (*with gen.*).
 across, *trans* (*prep. with acc.*).
 adorn (I), *orno*, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 ornā-).
 adverse, *adversus*, -a, -um.
 Africa, *Africa*, -ae, *f.*
 after, *post* (*prep. with acc.*).
 again, *iterum*.
 aid, *auxilium*, -ii, *n.*
 alas, *ēheu*.
 ally, *socius*, -ii, *m.*
 already, *iam*.
 also, *quoque*.
 altar, *āra*, -ae, *f.*
 always, *semper*.
 am (I), *sum*, *v. n.*
 ambush, *insidiae*, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 ancient, *antīquus*, -a, -um.
 and, *et*.
 anger, *ira*, -ae, *f.*
 angry, *īrātus*, -a, -um.
 announce (I), *significo*, I *v. a.*
 (*stem significā-*).
 answer, *responsum*, -i, *n.*
 are (they), *sunt*.
 arms, *arma*, -ōrum, *n. pl.*
 around, *circā* (*prep. with acc.*).

arrow, *sagitta*, -ae, *f.*
 Asia, *Asia*, -ae, *f.* (*Asia Minor*).
 ask (I), *rogo*, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 rogā-).
 assist (I), *iuvo*, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 iuvā-).
 at last, *tandem*.
 at length, *tandem*.
 at once, *statim*.
 at that time, *tum*.
 Athens, *Athēnae*, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 attack, *oppugno*, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 oppugnā-).
 attendant, *minister*, -tri, *m.*
 attentive, *attentus*, -a, -um.
 avenge (I), *vindico*, I *v. a.*
 (*stem vindicā-*).
 avoid (I), *vito*, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 vītā-).

Bacchus, *Bacchus*, -i, *m.*
 bad, *malus*, -a, -um.
 badly, *male*.
 barbarian, *barbarus*, -i, *m.*
 bark, *carīna*, -ae, *f.*
 baths, *thermae*, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 battle, *pugna*, -ae, *f.*, or *pro-*
 lium, -ii, *n.*
 beast (wild), *bestia*, -ae, *f.*

beautiful, pulcher, -chra, -chrum.

before, ante (*prep. with acc.*).

behind, post (*prep. with acc.*).

behold! here is, ecce (*French voici*).

best, optimus, -a, -um.

big, magnus, -a, -um.

black, niger, -gra, -grum.

blame (I), culpo, 1 v. a. (*stem culpā*).

blind (I), caeco, 1 v. a. (*stem caecā*).

blow, plāga, -ae, f.

Boadicea, Boadicēa, -ae, f.

boar, aper, -pri, m.

boldness, audācia, -ae, f.

book, liber, -bri, m.

booty, praeda, -ae, f.

boy, puer, -eri, m.

breastplate, lōrica, -ae, f.

breathe out (I), efflo, 1 v. a. (*stem efflā*).

Britain (Great), Britannia, -ae, f.

Britons, Britanni, -ōrum, m. pl.

build (I), aedifico, 1 v. a. (*stem aedificā*).

bull, taurus, -i, m.

burn (I), flagro, 1 v. n. (*stem flagrā*).

business, negōtium, -ii, n.

but, autem, sed.

by chance, forte.

camp, castra, -ōrum, n. pl.

Capitol, Capitōlium, -ii, n.

Capri, Capreae, -ārum, f. pl.

captive, captivus, -a, -um.

capture (I), expugno, 1 v. a. (*stem expugnā*).

carry (I), porto, 1 v. a. (*stem portā*).

carry across (I), transporto, 1 v. a.

Carthaginians, Poeni, -ōrum, m. pl.

cause, causa, -ae, f.

cave, spelunca, -ae, f.

celebrated, clārus, -a, -um,

chance (by), forte.

chariot (four-horsed), quadrigae, -ārum, f. pl.

charm (I), delecto, 1 v. a. (*stem delectā*).

Cicero, Cicero, m.

cloak, pallium, -ii, n.

coast, ōra, -ae, f.

colony, colōnia, -ae, f.

companion or comrade, socius, -ii, m.

conceal (I), cēlo, 1 v. a. (*stem cēlā*).

concealed, cēlatus, -a, -um.

condemn (I), damno, 1 v. a. (*stem damnā*).

contented (with), contentus, -a, -um (*abl.*).

corn, frūmentum, -i, n.

corselet, lōrica, -ae, f.

course, via, -ae, f.

craft, dolus, -i, m.

Crete, Crēta, -ae, f.

cruel, saevus, -a, -um.

cruelty, saevitia, -ae, f.

Cyclops, Cyclops, m.

Daedalus, Daedalus, -i, m.

danger, periculum, -i, n.

dangerous, periculōsus, -a, -um.

dark, darkness, tenēbrae, -ārum, f. pl.

dart, telum, -i, n.

daughter, filia, -ae, f. (*dat. and abl. pl. filiabus*).

day (to-), hodiē.

- dear, cārus, -a, -um.
 decorate (I), orno, I v. a. (*stem* ornā-).
 decoration, ornāmentum, -i, n.
 deer, cervus, -i, m.
 defeat (I), supero, I v. a. (*stem* superā-).
 delay (I), cesso, I v. n. (*stem* cessā-).
 delay, mora, -ae, f.
 delight (I), delecto, I v. a. (*stem* delectā-).
 Dēlos, Dēlos, -i, f.
 deserted, desertus, -a, -um.
 desire (I), opto, I v. a. (*stem* optā-).
 destroy, vasto, I v. a. (*stem* vastā-).
 destructive, perniciosus, -a, -um.
 devour (I), dēvoro, I v. a. (*stem* dēvorā-).
 Diana, Diāna, -ae, f.
 Dido, Dido, f.
 different, diversus, -a, -um.
 diligence, diligentia, -ae, f.
 dine (I), cēno, I v. a. (*stem* cēnā-).
 disagreeable, molestus, -a, -um.
 discipline, disciplina, -ae, f.
 disturb (I), agito, I v. a. (*stem* agitā-).
 ditch, fossa, -ae, f.
 dove, columba, -ae, f.
 drag, rapto, I v. a. (*stem* raptā-).
 draw near (I), appropinquo, I v. n.
 drive away (I), fugo, I v. a.
 Druids, Druidae, -arum, m.
 dwelling, tectum, -i, n.
 eagle, aquila, -ae, f.
 earth, terra, -ae, f.
 educate (I), educo, I v. a. (*stem* educā-).
 eloquence, eloquentia, -ae, f.
 enter (I), intro, I v. n. (*stem* intrā-).
 envy, invidia, -ae, f.
 Europe, Eurōpa, -ae, f.
 excel (I), supero, I v. a. (*stem* superā-).
 exile, profuga, -ae, m.
 eye, oculus, -i, m.
 faithful, fidus, -a, -um.
 famous, clārus, -a, -um, or prae-clārus, -a, -um.
 far, far off, procul.
 farewell, valē.
 farmer, agricola, -ae, m.
 favourable, secundus, -a, -um.
 few, paucus, -a, -um (*mostly in plural*).
 field, ager, -gri, m.
 fierce, saevus, -a, -um.
 fight (I), pugno, I v. n. (*stem* pugnā-).
 fight, pugna, -ae, f.
 figure, figura, -ae, f.
 filled, plenus, -a, -um (*abl.*).
 fire, incendium, -ii, n.
 firstly, primum.
 fitting, aptus, -a, -um.
 flame, flamma, -ae, f.
 flames (I am in), flagro, I v. n. (*stem* flagrā-).
 fight, fuga, -ae, f.
 flight (I put to), fugo, I v. a. (*stem* fugā-).
 fond, cupidus, -a, -um (*gen.*).
 foolish, stultus, -a, -um.
 for, nam (*conj.*).
 for a long time, diu.
 for the sake of, causā (*with gen.*).

forces, cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 formerly, olim.
 forum, forum, -i, *n.*
 four, quattuor.
 free (I set), libero, *1 v. a. (stem liberā-).*
 friend, amicus, -i, *m.*
 friendly, amicus, -a, -um.
 from, a or ab (*before vowels*).
 from (out of), ex (*prep. abl.*).
 fugitive, profuga, -ae, *m.*
 full, plenus, -a, -um (*gen. or abl.*).
 furnish, orno, *1 v. a. (stem ornā-).*

garden, hortus, -i, *m.*
 garland, corōna, -ae, *f.*
 gate, porta, -ae, *f.*
 Gaul, Gallia, -ae, *f.*
 Gaul (a), Gallus, -i, *m.*
 German (a), Germānus, -i, *m.*
 Germany, Germānia, -ae, *f.*
 gift, dōnum, -i, *n.*
 girl, puella, -ae, *f.*
 give (I), do, *1 v. a. (stem dā-).*
 goat, caper, -pri, *m.*
 god, deus, dei, *m.*
 goddess, dea, -ae, *f. (dat. and abl. plur. deabus).*
 good, bonus, -a, -um.
 good-bye, valē.
 good-day, salvē.
 govern, gubernō, *1 v. a. (stem gubernā-).*
 grass, herba, -ae, *f.*
 grateful, grātus, -a, -um.
 great, magnus, -a, -um.
 Great Britain, Britannia, -ae, *f.*
 Greece, Graecia, -ae, *f.*
 Greek, Graecus, -i, *m.*

had (he), habebat.
 had (they), habebant.
 hail! salvē.

handle (I), tracto, *1 v. a. (stem tractā-).*
 hard, dūrus, -a, -um.
 has (he), habet.
 hasten (I), propero, *1 v. n. (stem properā-).*
 have (they), habent.
 heart, animus, -i, *m.*
 hearth, focus, -i, *m.*
 heaven, caelum, -i, *n.*
 helmet, galea, -ae, *f.*
 help, auxilium, -ii, *n.*
 help (I), iuvo, *1 v. a. (stem iuvā-).*
 her, suus, -a, -um.
 here, hic; here is, ecce (*with nom.*).
 hero, vir, viri, *m.*
 hiding-place, latēbrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 high, altus, -a, -um.
 his, suus, -a, -um.
 history, historia, -ae, *f.*
 hither, hūc.
 holy, sanctus, -a, -um.
 horrid, horridus, -a, -um.
 horse, equus, -i, *m.*
 hostile, inimicus, -a, -um.
 hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*
 house, tectum, -i, *n.*
 how? quōmodo?
 however, tamen.
 how many? quot?
 hurtful, noxius, -a, -um.

I, ego (*gen. mei*).
 Iceni, Icēni, -ōrum, *m. pl.*
 idle, ignāvus, -a, -um.
 if, si.
 ignorant (I am), ignōro, *1 v. a. (stem ignōrā-).*
 ill (an), malum, -i, *n.*
 immediately, statim.

- implore (I), ōro, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 ōrā-).
 in, in (*with the abl. to express*
place, but to express time
the abl. without preposition).
 incite (I), incito, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 incitā-).
 industrious, industrius, -a, -um,
 or studiosus, -a, -um.
 inhabitant, incola, -ae, m.
 inn, taberna, -ae, f.
 into, in (*with acc.*).
 invite (I), invito, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 invitā-).
 Ireland, Hibernia, -ae, f.
 iron, ferrum, -i, n.
 iron (of), ferreus, -a, -um.
 island, insula, -ae, f.
 Italy, Italia, -ae, f.
 javelin, pilum, -i, n.
 journey, via, -ae, f.
 joy, gaudium, -ii, n.
 judge, arbiter, -tri, m.
 keep (I), servo, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 servā-).
 kill (I), neco, I *v. a.* (*stem* necā-).
 kind, benignus, -a, -um.
 kingdom, regnum, -i, n.
 know not (I), ignōro, I *v. a.*
 (*stem* ignōrā-).
 known, nōtus, -a, -um.
 lady, domina, -ae, f.
 land (field), ager, -gri, m.
 land (earth), terra, -ae, f.
 language, lingua, -ae, f.
 large, magnus, -a, -um.
 last (at), tandem.
 late, sērō.
 lately, nūper.
 Latin, Latīnus, -a, -um.
 Latona, Latōna, -ae, f.
 lay waste (I), vasto, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 vastā-).
 learned, doctus, -a, -um.
 letter (of alphabet), littera, -ae, f.
 letter (an epistle), litterae,
 -ārum, f. pl.
 life, vīta, -ae, f.
 limb, membrum, -i, n.
 linger (I), cesso, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 cessā-).
 little, parvus, -a, -um.
 live, habito, I *v. a.* (*stem* habitā-).
 lo! here is, ecce (French *voici*).
 load (I), onero, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 onerā-).
 log, lignum, -i, n.
 long, longus, -a, -um.
 long (for a long time), diū.
 look at (I), specto, I *v. a.* (*stem*
 spectā-).
 lord, dominus, -i, m.
 love (I), amo, I *v. a.* (*stem* amā-).
 maiden, puella, -ae, f.
 make known (I), significo,
 I *v. a.* (*stem* significā-).
 man, vir, viri, m.
 many, multus, -a, -um.
 Marcellus, Marcellus, -i, m.
 market-place, forum, -i, n.
 marriage, coniugium, -ii, n.
 master (lord), dominus, -i, m.
 master (teacher), magister,
 -tri, m.
 me, acc. pron., mē.
 meal, cēna, -ae, f.
 memory, memoria, -ae, f.
 Mercury, Mercurius, -ii, m.
 messenger, nuntius, ii, m.
 migrate, migro, I *v. n.* (*stem*
 migrā-).
 mind, animus, -i, m.

mine, meus, -a, -um.

Minerva, -ae, *f.*, Minerva.

misfortune, malum, -i, *n.*

missile, telum, -i, *n.*

mistress, domina, -ae, *f.*

mistress (teacher), magistra, -ae, *f.*

money, pecunia, -ae, *f.*

monster, monstrum, -i, *n.*

monument, monumentum, -i, *n.*

moon, luna, -ae, *f.*

more (*adv.*), magis.

morrow (to-), crās.

much, multus, -a, -um.

Muse, Mūsa, -ae, *f.*

my, meus, -a, -um.

name (I), nōmino, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* nominā-).

native-land, patria, -ae, *f.*

near, *adj.*, finitimus, -a, -um (*with dat.*).

near, *prep.*, iuxtā or prope (*with acc.*).

Neptune, Neptūnus, -i, *m.*

never, nunquam.

new, novus, -a, -um.

next, proximus, -a, -um.

Niobe, Nioba, Niobae, *f.*

not, nōn.

not? (*interrog.*), nonne?

nothing, nihil.

now, iam or nunc.

number, numerus, -i, *m.*

ocean, ōceanus, -i, *m.*

offering, vōtum, -i, *n.*

often, saepe.

old (ancient), antiquus, -a, -um.

old woman, vetula, -ae, *f.*

olive, olive-tree, olīva, -ae, *f.*

Olympus, Olympus, -i, *m.*

on, in (*with abl.*).

on account of, causā (*with gen.*).

once, semel.

once (at), statim.

once upon a time, ōlim.

one day, aliquando.

only, solum.

order, impero, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* imperā-).

ornament, ornāmentum, -i, *n.*

other (the), cēteri, -ae, -a, *pl.*

our, noster, -tra, -trum.

out of, ex (*prep. with abl.*).

over, per, trans (*prep. with acc.*).

overcome, supero, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* superā-).

owl, noctua, -ae, *f.*

painting, tabula, -ae, *f.*

path, via, -ae, *f.*

patience, patientia, -ae, *f.*

penalty, poena, -ae, *f.*

people, populus, -i, *m.*

Phoebus, Phoebus, -i, *m.*

picture, tabula, -ae, *f.*

place (I), loco, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* locā-).

plain, campus, -i, *m.*

plan, consilium, -ii, *n.*

plant, herba, -ae, *f.*

pleasant or pleasing, iūcundus, -a, -um, or grātus, -a, -um.

please (I), delecto, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* delectā-).

plough (I), aro, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* arā-).

poet, poēta, -ae, *m.*

Polyphemus, Polyphēmus, -i, *m.*

Pompeii, Pompēii, Pompei-
ōrum, *m. pl.*

praise (I), laudo, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* laudā-).

prepare, paro, 1 *v. a.* (*stem* parā-).

preserve (I), servo, i v. a. (stem servā-).
pretend (I), simulo, i v. a. (stem simulā-).
prey, praeda, -ae, f.
pride, superbia, -ae, f.
prize, praemium, -ii, n.
prosperous, secundus, -a, -um.
protect, servo, i v. a. (stem servā-).
protected, tutus, -a, -um.
protection, praesidium, -ii, n., or tutela, -ae, f.
prudence, prudentia, -ae, f.
public, publicus, -a, -um.
punishment, poena, -ae, f.
purpose (for the purpose of), causā (with gen.).
pursuit, studium, -ii, n.
put to flight (I), fugo, i v. a. (stem fugā-).

queen, regina, -ae, f.

raise (I), agito, i v. a. (stem agitā-).
rampart, vallum, -i, n.
reign (I), regno, i v. n. (stem regnā-).
relate (I), narro, i v. a. (stem narrā-).
rend (I) lacero, i v. a. (stem lacerā-).
repeat (I), itero, i v. a. (stem iterā-).
rest (the), ceteri, -ae, -a.
reward, praemium, -ii, n.
riches, divitiae, -arum, f. pl.
right-hand, dextra, -ae, f.
Roman, Rōmanus, -a, -um.
Rome, Rōma, -ae, f.
roof, tectum, -i, n.
rose, rosa, -ae, f.
rough, asper, -era, -erum.

royal, rēgius, -a, -um.
ruin, ruina, -ae, f.
rule, rēgula, -ae, f.
ruler, tyrannus, -i, m.

sacred, sacer, -cra, -crum.
sacrifice (I), macto, i v. a. (stem mactā-).
safe (from), tutus, -a, -um (followed by prep. ā).
safely, tutō.
sail (I), nāvigo; i v. n. (stem navigā-).
sailor, nauta, -ae, m.
satisfied, contentus, -a, -um (with abl.).
Saturn, Sāturnus, -i, m.
savage, horridus, -a, -um, or saevus, -a, -um.
save (I), servo, i v. a. (stem servā-).
scarcely, vix.
school, schola, -ae, f.; ludus, -i, m.
seize (I), rapto, i v. a. (stem raptā-).
servant, minister, -tri, m.
set free (I), libero, i v. a. (stem liberā-).
shade, umbra, -ae, f.
sharp, acūtus, -a, -um.
shed, see shop.
shield, scūtum, -i, n.
ship, carīna, -ae, f.
shop, taberna, -ae, f.
shore, ōra, -ae, f.
Sicily, Sicilia, -ae, f.
skilful, skilled in, perītus, -a, -um (with gen.).
slave, servus, -i, m.
small, parvus, -a, -um.
son, filius, -ii or -i, m.
soon, mox.

Sparta, Sparta, -ae, *f.*
 spear, hasta, -ae, *f.*
 splendid, splendidus, -a, -um.
 stag, cervus, -i, *m.*
 stake, lignum, -i, *n.*
 star, stella, -ae, *f.*
 statue, statua, -ae, *f.*
 still, adhuc.
 stone, saxum, -i, *n.*
 storm, procella, -ae, *f.*
 storm (I take by), expugno,
 i v. a.
 story, historia, -ae, *f.*
 stranger, advena, -ae, *m.*, or
 barbarus, -i, *m.*
 stratagem, dolus, -i, *m.*
 stream, rivus, -i, *m.*
 street, via, -ae, *f.*
 strong, validus, -a, -um.
 successful, secundus, -a, -um.
 suddenly, subitō.
 suitable, aptus, -a, -um.
 sum (of money), pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
 supplicate (I), ōro, *i v. a.* (*stem*
 ōrā-).
 surpass (I), supero, *i v. a.*
 (*stem* superā-).
 sword, gladius, -ii, *m.*

 tablet, tabella, -ae, *f.*
 take by storm (I), expugno,
 i v. a. (*stem* expugnā-).
 taste, studium, -ii, *n.*
 tavern, taberna, -ae, *f.*
 tear (I), lacero, *i v. a.* (*stem*
 lacerā-).
 temple, templum, -i, *n.*
 tender, tener, -era, -erum.
 thanks, grātia, -ae, *f.*
 theatre, theātrum, -i, *n.*
 Thebans, Thebāni, -ōrum, *m. pl.*
 their, suus, -a, -um.
 then, tum.

there, ibi.
 therefore, igitur.
 thou, tū.
 through, per (*prep. acc.*).
 throw (I), iacto, *i v. a.* (*stem*
 iactā-).
 thus, sic.
 thy, tuus, -a, -um.
 timid, timidus, -a, -um.
 tired, fessus, -a, -um.
 to, ad (*prep. with acc. to express*
 motion).
 to-day, hodiē.
 together with, cum (*prep. abl.*).
 to-morrow, crās.
 too (too much), nimis.
 towards, ad (*prep. with acc.*).
 town, oppidum, -i, *n.*
 treat (I), tracto, *i v. a.* (*stem*
 tractā-).
 trial, iudicium, -ii, *n.*
 Trojan, Trōianus, -a, -um.
 troublesome, molestus, -a, -um.
 Troy, Trōia, -ae, *f.*
 two, duo.
 tyrant, tyrannus, -i, *m.*

 Ulysses, Ulixes, *m.*
 umpire, arbiter, -tri, *m.*
 uncertain, incertus, -a, -um.
 unfriendly, inimicus, -a, -um.
 unhappy, miser, -era, -erum.
 unsuccessful, adversus, -a, -um.
 urge on (I), incito *i v. a.* (*stem*
 incitā-).

 vain (in), frustrā.
 Vesta, Vesta, -ae, *f.*
 Vesuvius, Vesuvius, -ii, *m.*
 Victoria, Victōria, -ae, *f.*
 victory, victōria, -ae, *f.*
 vigorous, strēnuus, -a, -um.
 violence, violentia, -ae, *f.*

wall, mŭrus, -i, *m.*
 wander (I), erro, 1 *v. n.* (*stem*
 errā-).
 war, bellum, -i, *n.*
 waste (I lay), vasto, 1 *v. a.*
 (*stem* vastā-).
 wave, unda, -ae, *f.*
 way, via, -ae, *f.*
 we, *pers. pron.*, nŏs.
 weapon, tēlum, -i, *n.*
 weary, fessus, -a, -um.
 wedding, nuptiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*
 welcome, grātus, -a, -um.
 well, bene.
 what? quid?
 when? quando?
 whence? unde?
 where? ubi?
 where, ubi.
 whither? quō?
 who? quis? *m. and f.*
 why? cūr?
 wicked, malus, -a, -um.
 wild-beast, bestia, -ae, *f.*
 wind, ventus, -i, *m.*
 wine, vīnum, -i, *n.*
 wing, āla, -ae, *f.*

wisdom, sapientia, -ae, *f.*
 with, cum (*prep. with abl.*).
 without, sine (*prep. with abl.*).
 wolf, lupus, -i, *m.*
 woman, fēmina, -ae, *f.*
 woman (old), vetula, -ae, *f.*
 wonderful, mirus, -a, -um.
 wood, silva, -ae, *f.*
 wooden, ligneus, -a, -um.
 word, verbum, -i, *n.*
 workman, faber, -bri, *m.*
 world, mundus, -i, *m.*
 worthy, dignus, -a, -um (*with*
 abl.).
 wound (I), vulnero, 1 *v. a.*
 (*stem* vulnerā-).
 wreath, corōna, -ae, *f.*
 wretched, miser, -era, -erum.
 writing-tablet, tabella, -ae, *f.*

 year, annus, -i, *m.*
 you, tū (*sing.*), vŏs (*plur.*).
 your or yours, tuus, -a, -um
 (*of one person*), vester,
 -tra, -trum (*of more than*
 one person).

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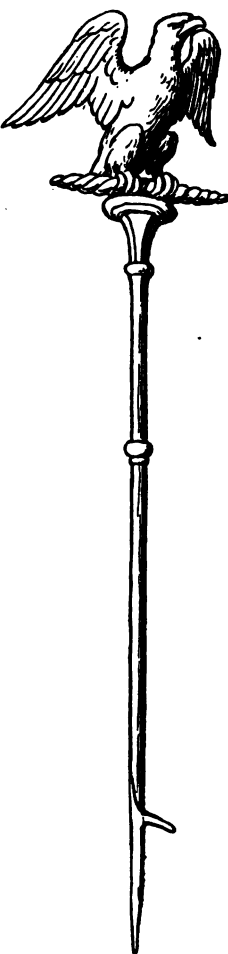
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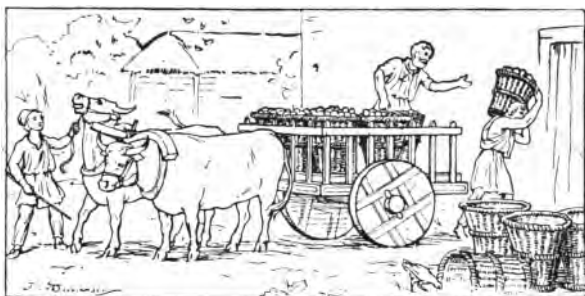
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